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PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

Dagestan Party Chief

PM051635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade M.Yu. Yusupov, First Secretary of Dagestan CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The Communists and all working people of Dagestan, as in the entire country, have given a very enthusiastic welcome to the Political Report of our party's Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The inspiring and mobilizing force of the ideas of this scientifically substantiated program document is of lasting significance for further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might.

The report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reflected the theoretical elaborations of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report on fundamental questions of the building of communism.

We wholeheartedly support the set strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and the party's dynamic work on strengthening order and discipline and reinforcing healthy principles in all spheres of life. The changes occurring since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum convincingly confirm the correctness of this policy and the vital need for it.

In Dagestan, as throughout the country, the working people's activeness and their understanding of their responsibility for implementing the set tasks are increasing. The volume of industrial production increased 29 percent during the 5-year plan.

But we see that considerably better use could be made of reserves for accelerating socioeconomic development. A demand for the efficient utilization of the potential of each republic and region and for an increase in their contribution to the unified national economic complex has rightly been advanced at the party congress.

From these positions it has to be admitted that certain sectors of the national economy are not working efficiently enough in the republic and are developing at a slow pace. At the recent report-and-election meetings and conferences Communists pointed to poor work in intensifying livestock raising, including fine-wooled sheep raising and also vegetable growing, horticulture, and viticulture. The oblast party organization is disposed to resolutely rectify the state of affairs.

For this, more efficient use must be made of irrigated land, of which there are 300,000 hectares in the republic. But we are still not getting the proper return. Our efforts will be aimed at modernizing old reclamation systems and improving their standard of operation.

At the same time, it is necessary to accelerate the opening up of the land stock for reclamation in the arid steppe zone of our region. In our view, the proposals being advanced here to commission additional water sources deserve greater attention.

But it is unforgivable to delay the implementation of measures to utilize the water resources of local rivers, including the Terek and the Samur. At present more than one-third of their flow is not being used — enough to irrigate an additional 700,000 hectares of land. What is hindering this?

Planning organizations have been working for decades, but the question of regulating the flow of these rivers with regard to the interests of water management and the preservation of the Caspian's unique fish wealth is not being resolved. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources do not devote proper attention to this important national economic problem. We consider this an abnormal situation which must be rectified.

We support the proposal set forth in the draft Basic Guidelines for the efficient development of the fuel and energy complex in conjunction with the active implementation of an energy-saving policy. The planned accelerated construction of nuclear stations is perfectly substantiated. At the same time, in regions that have been opened up economically, in our opinion, fuller use must be made of the existing hydroelectric power resources — a considerable reserve for obtaining cheap energy and comprehensively resolving the national economy's problems. This is also important because high efficiency is achieved in nuclear and thermal stations when they are used in combined operation with hydroelectric stations.

Such stations include the recently constructed Chirkeyskaya GES with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts and the Miatli GES, commissioned on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, which together will make it possible to save more than 1 million tons of ideal fuel per year.

The republic possesses great water power resources. Hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 5.5 million kilowatts could be constructed on its territory. Their construction would not involve the flooding of useful land. However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has relaxed its attention to the creation of groundwork and the pace of hydroelectric power construction. In our view, the ministry does not always detect in time or anticipate trends leading to a deficit in the energy balance now in our region, now in another, as has happened in the North Caucasus region. We believe that the corresponding conclusions must be drawn from this.

The high level of research into energy resources, many years of cooperation with specialists in Leningrad, Kharkov, and Zaporozhye, and the existence of a skilled collective of thousands of hydroelectric construction workers make it possible to commission the first unit of the Irganay GES in the current 5-year plan and to create the conditions for commissioning two more stations in the next 5-year plan. This is a realistic task, and we will work actively in this direction.

The utilization of the existing free labor resources is a great reserve for increasing the republic's contribution to the national economic complex. This problem is particularly acute in the mountains, where approximately one-third of the republic's population lives. We must be more active in inducing people to stay there, despite the great costs and complexities, constructing roads and sociocultural establishments, developing mountain-valley and terrace farming, and making more efficient use of mountain pastures.

The question of people's employment in the mountains and in small cities can be resolved by creating small enterprises and branches to manufacture output that is not materials-intensive. Some experience has already been accumulated in this regard. Some ministries have already joined in this work; but far from all are doing so. Certain ministries do not always move to resolve territorial tasks and questions of social development.

We fully share the criticism voiced at the congress that questions are not resolved properly in many components of our apparatus — thus proposals dictated by state interests are not supported — and that there is still a lot of departmentalism. We hope that the USSR Council of Ministers will call ministers more strictly to account and enhance their responsibility for the prompt resolution of questions raised locally.

Unemployment among people is also a breeding ground for negative phenomena. There are many people in the republic with a consumer mentality, inclined to moneygrubbing, parasitism, and embezzlement. Vigorous measures are now being taken and will be taken to combat this evil.

Difficult work still lies ahead. We must overcome the unscrupulousness and connivance of some of our cadres and create everywhere an atmosphere of universal implacability toward persons living on unearned income.

But this question also arises: Why in our society, which has proclaimed the principles of honesty and social justice, do we not find ways to openly control such persons' sources of income? We think that legislative measures must be formulated to control income. (applause)

Undoubtedly, we above all bear the responsibility for resolving the problems which have piled up. The oblast party organization will take measures to restructure cadres' awareness and to prevent parochial and parasitic sentiments and will not put off the resolution of acute and urgent tasks.

Comrades! We have perceived with great satisfaction the points in the Political Report to the effect that the party will continue to indefatigably strengthen the fraternity and friendship of our country's peoples and display special sensitivity and circumspection in everything that concerns the development of national relations.

Today our republic is a graphic example of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. It is precisely as a result of development within the framework of the unified Soviet state that our small ethnic groups have entered the orbit of modern civilization. Could this have been achieved under different conditions? No; history knows no such example. The small peoples of Dagestan, as of the entire country, could realize their potential in this way only under socialism.

The leading role in uniting all nations and ethnic groups in the struggle for communism and in their international cohesion belongs to the great Russian people. Dagestanis have felt this at all stages of socialist building. There are approximately 70 nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups living in our mountain region. Literature, newspapers, and magazines are published and radio broadcasting is conducted in 11 languages. In Dagestan there are seven national theaters, five VUZes, and a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Russian language, which has become the universally recognized means of the peoples' interaction and mutual enrichment, has played an incalculable role in ensuring that broad scope has been created for the development of culture and education and that national languages function at a high level.

We also mention this because bourgeois propaganda is stepping up slanderous attacks on our party's nationalities policy. The ideologues of anticommunism, furiously defending imperialism's class interests, are seeking to divert public opinion away from their own very deep sores and their inability to solve the nationalities question.

Socialism's enemies are gambling on undermining the unity and friendship of the USSR's peoples. But these attempts are in vain. No one will ever succeed in shaking our friendship and fraternity. (applause)

To speak of the existing reality, the whole world is witness to the nationalism, racism, and chauvinism raging in the United States, Northern Ireland, the Republic of South Africa, and other capitalist countries. This is combined with a policy of diktat and of robbing and enslaving other countries and peoples pursued by imperialism.

Under these conditions we believe that the country's press, radio, television, and scientific and creative organizations must expose the anti-Marxist concepts of the nationalities question in a better-reasoned and more assertive manner and show more convincingly the practice of national relations in the USSR. Our very reality is a worthy reproof to falsifiers of various kinds. Dagestan today is proving to be a real discovery for many representatives from abroad.

The international and patriotic education of the population, particularly young people, is assuming great significance under present conditions. However, we do not always take account of the fact that inter-nation relations are manifested in everyday life in relations between specific individuals. Educational work is poorly aimed at the real person, at fostering in him the culture of inter-nation contacts. We have much to do here.

As our party's entire experience shows, the exchange of cadres helps to broaden and deepen friendship and fraternity between nations and ethnic groups. Delegates have already spoken about this. This work is now being enlivened. Unfortunately, at a

certain stage there was a reduction in attention to it. This problem is of great significance.

For example, people in every city and rayon of Dagestan remember the influence exerted on the republic's development by teachers, doctors, party and soviet workers, and cadre workers who came from many RSFSR oblasts and other republics. They played an incalculable role in developing the economy and training cadres and in the working people's international education. In turn, many of our national cadres are receiving training in the country's industrial centers. These fruitful traditions must be developed in every possible way.

Under conditions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress large centers can exert a greater influence on the development of all regions and the training of cadres for them. In our view, not only local party and soviet organs but also the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and other departments must be more active in implementing these principles of the party's cadre policy.

Comrades! We firmly believe that the grand plans outlined by the 27th party congress will be fulfilled. Dagestan's Communists and working people will devote all their strength and knowledge to further strengthening our socialist motherland's might. (applause)

Kokchetav Obkom's Sagdiyev

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Second Edition pp 4, 5

["Speech by Comrade M.R. Sagdiyev (First Secretary of the Kokchetav Kazakh Communist Party Obkom)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 5 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Kokchetav Oblast's Communists and working people, like all Soviet people, totally and fully approve the propositions and conclusions of the Central Committee Political Report to our party's 27th congress and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. At rallies and meetings being held at this time, they declare their adamant determination to implement the beloved Leninist party's plans for the acceleration of our country's economic and social development and the strengthening of peace and cooperation between peoples.

The lofty patriotic and labor enthusiasm of our people, the businesslike mood, and the discussion — direct, frank, and exacting in the party fashion — that is taking place at our congress provide the best and most accurate assessment of the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. (applause)

People are very satisfied with the desired changes that are taking place within the party and the country and with the healthy moral and political climate which is being increasingly established in all spheres of activity. The absolute majority of our people like the measures to step up exactingness and to strengthen organization, discipline, and law and order. We perceive in all this a clear consistency in implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's decisions, which enjoy the unreserved support of all Soviet people.

Comrades! Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "We value communism only when it is economically substantiated." Yes, we Marxist-Leninists are well aware that the resolution of the fate of socialism and its communist future is increasingly shifting to the economic sphere. And this is precisely why it is necessary to accelerate our development, introduce more actively the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improve the methods of economic management, and strengthen discipline and organization.

Much has been done, but much more still remains to be done. This was convincingly stated in Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

The last 5-year plan did not prove easy for us. But even under these conditions, the party organizations strove with the utmost persistence to make fuller use of the production and economic potential and to mobilize labor collectives for the solution of complex and responsible tasks. This made it possible to overfulfill industrial production plans and to increase the production of consumer goods. In the last few years measures to implement the Food Program made it possible to ensure growth in the production of agricultural output and secure positive changes in the countryside's social development.

At the same time, it must be self-critically admitted that the oblast could have done much more in these years, and reserves for economic growth could have been brought into play more quickly. The reasons for the slowdown in acceleration are that we are still timid in overcoming the old work style, have failed to ensure effective party influence on the national economy's most important sectors, are insufficiently exacting toward cadres, and analyze poorly the causes of omissions. We have failed to establish everywhere an atmosphere of lofty responsibility and compliance with state, plan, and executive discipline, and also to fully eliminate inertia and obsolete methods of leadership. As a result, in terms of the 5-year plan results, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were in debt to the state as regards grain, meat, and milk procurements, and many of them operate at a loss.

We are still utilizing poorly the oblast's rich potential. This is also why we fail to obtain proper returns on the sizable capital investments, particularly in the agro-industrial sector. Also causing concern is the fact that different end results are obtained by rayons and farms with approximately the same conditions and potential.

The oblast party organization clearly perceives the unsolved problems. They were discussed with the utmost directness, keenness, and frankness at the oblast party conference and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. We are taking measures to remove shortcomings and eliminate "bottlenecks." The emphasis is being placed on ensuring that party organizations, labor collectives, and our cadres work creatively and display initiative and persistence in attaining the set goals.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted at the party-economic aktiv conference in Tselinograd, the paramount party concern and key problem for us virgin-landers is the increasing of grain production and procurement in every possible way. Our main task is to produce at least 3.6-4.0 million metric tons a year in the oblast, mainly of strong, durum, and valuable wheat, which will now be cultivated mostly by intensive technologies.

Considerable opportunities exist to increase grain production in the oblast. This is indicated by the experience of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. "Zlatopolskiy" sovkhoz, for example, has for 10 years now harvested each year, under all weather conditions, an average of at least 21 quintals of grain crops per hectare, while the figure for the oblast as a whole is only 11-12 quintals. All this testifies that the reserves for increasing grain production are far from exhausted. Oblast schools of advanced experience have now been set up on the basis of the best farms. A number of other measures are also being taken to scale the projected heights.

However, there is much that is holding us back. There is the low yield of grain crop varieties, the lack of the necessary equipment, the shortage of the necessary fertilizers, and imperfect forms of labor organization and pay.

Last year we widely employed intensive technologies in wheat cultivation, but, to our chagrin, failed to obtain the planned yield. This can be attributed to several factors.

First, intensive techniques for grain crop cultivation applicable to our zone's soil and weather conditions have still not been fully optimized.

Second, the leaders of fertilizer-producing ministries do not heed the voice of the virgin-landers and fail to supply the full range of fertilizers. Yet the application of compound fertilizers containing a high percentage of nitrogen instead of phosphoric fertilizers results in extended wheat vegetation, a shortfall in yield, and a decline in grain quality.

Third, wild oats are now a real scourge for virgin land crop farming. The farms are experiencing a great shortage of herbicides to combat them.

Fourth, the "Saratovskaya 29" variety has been cultivated for almost 30 years in the virgin lands, but there is still no replacement for this type of wheat. The grain growers expect from the scientists specializing in selection work new earlier-ripening and higher-yield varieties of spring wheat meeting all the requirements of intensive techniques.

There have been many occasions when our party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums have raised the question of the need to have a system of highly productive agricultural machines in the agro-industrial complex. Single years and 5-year periods go by, however, and, as in the past, there is no sign of this extremely necessary highly productive equipment.

Take, for example, the "Step" wide-cut harvesting unit. It is a good harvesting machine. It is impatiently awaited on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. But when will it actually go out into the fields? Its production is being delayed because of unsolved interdepartmental questions and complex multisectorial production sharing, which involves 105 supplier plants under 19 ministries and departments. Even *PRAVDA* wrote about this recently. The time has come to ask the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and Minister A.A. Yezhevskiy to finally get things moving and solve the question of creating as soon as possible the capacities necessary for the production of this unit. (applause)

Stockraising remains a highly complex sector. Despite our efforts, no noticeable advances have occurred in the sector's development. The main factor holding back the production of output is the lack of a firm feed base. We have neither early-ripening high-yield corn varieties and hybrids nor sophisticated equipment for feed harvesting and preparation; there is also a shortage of feed storage facilities. We also lack precisely elaborated techniques to resolve comprehensively on a scientific basis and under the conditions of intensification questions concerning reproduction, breeding work, and the struggle against infectious diseases among animals. The situation now is this: There are as many ideas as there are scientists. What a range of systems and methods have been applied in the virgin lands in the last 3 decades! The problem is that they were transplanted from other zones and regions in the country mechanically, without sufficient scientific substantiation, and regardless of local conditions and potential, and therefore failed to survive. Consequently the proper results did not materialize.

The V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and its president, A.A. Nikonov, together with numerous research institutes and their branches, are being slow to restructure their activity in the spirit of the increased tasks. The time has also come for agrarian scientists to switch to intensive methods of work and draw closer to production. (applause)

The comprehensive mechanization of stockraising is severely lagging begind. It must be said openly that throughout its existence the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production (L.I. Khitrun) has proposed essentially nothing new in the way of equipment for stock units. The units and machines being produced for feed procurement and processing are imperfectly designed and their productivity is low. But even this equipment is in short supply.

These problems in stockraising need not have been discussed today had the relevant ministries and departments ensured the prompt and conscientious fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for the development of this vitally important sector.

We are also highly perturbed by the question of retaining cadres in rural areas. It was absolutely correctly said in the Political Report that constant concern for rural working people's working and living conditions offers the most reliable guarantee of all our successes. Much has been done in the process of opening up the virgin lands: new settlements have appeared, railways and asphalt highways have been laid, Central Television can now be received, and mighty power transmission lines have spread.

But this is now insufficient. Demands are growing. The contrast between rural and industrial labor and between rural and urban

living conditions remains extremely large. Questions of the remuneration of cultural workers satisfying the spiritual requirements of rural working people also await solution. The USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must carefully consider why cadres of cultural enlightenment workers cannot be retained in the countryside.

People today want to work and live well and to enjoy skilled medical help, multifaceted development, and active leisure. This, in turn, calls for well-appointed housing, schools, hospitals, preventive medical clinics, and culture and sports complexes.

Powerful construction organizations and a solid industrial base are needed in the countryside in order to resolve the vital problems as soon as possible. At present, construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is done basically by relying on farms' own resources. Moreover, it is still inadequately supplied with material resources. Another point: The problem of transportation remains as acute as ever on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Because of the shortage of automobiles, farm specialists often use trucks for official purposes, and this is extremely uneconomical. This has been repeatedly said at different levels, but there are no changes for the better yet. We place great hopes in the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee as regards the solution of these and many other urgent questions.

Comrades! We are well aware that the party's innovative course must be matched by more efficient methods of organizational and political work. The party obkom, evaluating its activity since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, considers that as yet only the first steps have been taken in reorienting the thinking of our leadership cadres and restructuring their work style in the spirit of contemporary demands. The oblast's party organizations, as required by the CPSU Program and the party statutes, currently give exceptionally great importance to the realization of the human factor and the education of Communists and all working people in a spirit of lofty morality, ideological commitment, purity, propriety, and civic activeness.

Comrades! Unanimously approving the draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR, Communists and all working people in Kokchetav Oblast will work creatively, enthusiastically, and with the utmost effort to implement the historic decisions of the 27th congress and the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

BAM Trust Worker

PM101630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade G.S. Kostenko (Bricklayer and Installation Worker from Construction and Installation Train No 544 of the 'Tsentrobamstroy' Trust, Amur Oblast, and Holder of the Three Classes of the Order of Labor Glory)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Excerpts] Comrade delegates! Here in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses the tasks outlined by the party are particularly clear to me, a working woman. They are understood by all Soviet people and call for vigorous actions from us. There is a sense of Leninist professionalism, principledness, and an acute political thrust in everything. And the tone in this was set by the Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report's propositions and conclusions leave no one indifferent and are ardently supported and approved. Every day we receive reports about this from Amur Oblast and from the labor collectives of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad [BAM] named for the Lenin Komsomol.

The great attention which the party Central Committee is devoting to the development of the country's eastern regions is clear from the report by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The working people of Amur Oblast and all of BAM's builders greet with great satisfaction the course adopted by the party of ensuring the accelerated development of the Far East, the economic opening up of the BAM zone, and the improvement of working and living conditions for those who are opening up this tough area.

In the distant taiga and under permafrost conditions, transport construction workers together with sponsors from the union republics, Moscow, and Leningrad have laid the steel tracks from Baykal to the Amur a year ahead of schedule. This means that we now have the keys to natural riches.

Twelve years ago, embarking on opening up the new region, we all clearly realized that we had to be patient. And we were. But the time for the entire railroad to be permanently commissioned is approaching. The timetable for the commissioning has been set, but conditions for normal work and life have by no means been created everywhere as yet.

One gets the impression that the Ministry of Transport Construction and the Ministry of Railways are more concerned with laying tracks and give little thought to those who will drive the trains or repair the locomotives and railroad cars.

It is not entirely clear to us today what the labor collectives that have been created will do after the track is constructed. After all, we have come to this region for good. I think that the Basic Guidelines and our plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan should define more clearly the prospects for opening up the BAM zone. People must know specifically what enterprises will be built and where. After all, they plan their lives on that basis. Otherwise, they will leave, which is already happening today.

One other thing: For a long time there was enormous interest in the BAM. This helped us to work well. But since the opening of through train traffic, which was reported nationwide, many people's interest in the construction project has cooled. Some people clearly thought that the work was finished. Leaders of ministries and sponsoring republics, krays, and oblasts have stopped visiting us. Supplies and the allocation of the necessary funds have taken a turn for the worse. Well-known artists and sportsmen visit us less and less regularly. Iosif Kobzon is the only great master who still visits Tynda regularly. (applause) In the last 10 years not one major work has appeared about the "project of the century," which has given the motherland more than 20 heroes of socialist labor.

I want to warmly support Comrade Petrov, the party veteran who spoke here, and express the hope that masters of culture will create more works about people at construction projects such as the BAM. They deserve this just as much as the heroes of the first 5-year plans. (applause)

The opening of train traffic along the BAM is only the start of the opening up of this region. That is why I think that there is no reason for attention to the construction project to be relaxed.

SED's Honecker

PM281523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; dear comrades, delegates, esteemed guests: It is with great joy that I convey to you, all Soviet Communists, the whole Soviet people, the fraternal fighting greetings of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and of the people of the GDR. (applause)

The 27th CPSU Congress is an outstanding event on the course of the Soviet Communists for the organization of a new, the truly free, human society of socialism, a course which is full of struggle and glory. Looking toward this course are all those in the world who endeavor for a life of the peoples in secure peace and in progress. We, your friends and comrades-in-armes, are at this moment filled with a particularly deep feeling of close and indestructible unity with the party and country of Lenin. (applause)

We are most profoundly impressed by the businesslike mood, creative spirit, and historical optimism of the deliberations of the 27th party congress. With its decisions concerning the systematic, all-sided perfection of socialism and the main direction of the socioeconomic development up to the year 2000, it will set forth a program of action by whose implementation the intellectual and material potential of the Soviet Union will immensely increase. This is of fundamental significance for the well-being of the Soviet people, and at the same time it will decisively affect the course of world affairs.

To express it with the words of our unforgotten comrade, Ernst Thaelmann, the leader of the Communist Party of Germany: The triumphant advance of socialism in the Soviet Union is our strongest argument. (applause)

Audaciously and with determination you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, are working to accelerate the pace in the building of socialism and enhance the economic potential, and to this end you are applying on the broadest possible basis the most modern findings of science and technology. You are posing for yourselves tasks of a new dimensions which even today convey an idea of the profound transformations that will take place in your country in the coming years.

As a result of the development of the creativity and the enery of the Soviet people, the utilization of the advantages and propellant forces of socialism, your party will be able — and the 27th party congress convincingly heralds it — to master this great job. From all our hearts we wish you full success in that respect. (applause)

Since the Red October the Soviet country has experienced an unprecedented upward surge and manifested its historical role as the trailblazer of social progress. It went through the hardest tests of the class struggle and defeated all enemies who tried more than once to halt the advance of and eliminate socialism. People in our contry will never forget the liberation deed performed by the Soviet people under the leadership of its Communist Party through the victory over Hitlerite fascism by which it saved mankind and thus also the German people from perishing in barbarism. (applause)

Guided by the bright ideals of communism, the Soviet people proves its worth as the vanguard in the building of a new world. The course and the results of the 27th CPSU Congress will have a profound impact on the whole socialist community. In view of the tasks which our countries must solve in the new, higher phase of their development, the collective theoretical and practical cooperation and the mutual exchange of experiences are required more than ever before. The 27th CPSU Congress will convey valuable impulses for this even more effective cooperation. Our party will also derive from it important ideas for its future work. Inherent in the unity and cohession of our socialist community is a strength that cannot be replaced by anything else. The SED and the GDR will continue to contribute toward constantly consolidating and enhancing it. (applause)

Dear comrades, in the name of our delegation I would like to state that we fully support the Peace Program outlined here by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. It has deeply impressed the planet's people because it is evidence of the Soviet Union's love of peace, its constructive will, and its new approach to tackling the most burning global problem of the present time — averting a nuclear catastrophe both in space and on earth — and to translating concrete disarmament measures into reality. This comprehensive program aimed at liberating the world from all nuclear weapons up to the year 2000 offers a historical chance that must not remain unused. Never since Lenin's Decree on Peace was international approval of peace policy emanating from socialism so great as in connection with these significant proposals.

The people do not want a "star wars" project as pursued by the United States with which it increases the risk of man's self-destruction; they want lastingly secured peace. The people do not want to be tortured by the fear that the amassment of always new weapon systems will lead some day to a catastrophe. They want reliable guarantees for a peaceful prospect of the current and future generations. This pertains especially to Europe where two world wars in this century have left their bloody and devastating imprints on the life of many peoples.

At the side of the Soviet Union and the other brotherly states,

the GDR will persistently use all its strength to preserve peace in the cosmos and on earth. This aim can be achieved only on the basis of equality and identical security for all. The people who are guided by reason and realism must unite and act together, disregarding existing differences. This corresponds to the profound truth stated by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. He said that mankind must not jointly be destroyed in the fire of nuclear war, it must live together, and the states with different social systems must learn to get along well.

I can state for the GDR in full responsibility that war will never again emanate from German soil, from GDR territory. The first socialist workers and farmers state will at any time live up to its task as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe. (applause)

Dear comrades, in our country life is fully devoted to preparations for the 11th SED Congress that will take place in April this year. For months already a broad discussion has been going on among the people in the course of which all important foreign and domestic policy problems have been discussed and the confidence between the party and the masses has constantly deepened. A competition movement full of initiative creates positive prerequisites for the decisions of our party congress on the further forming of the developed socialist society.

The current 5-year period again demands a dynamic increase in economic achievement which can be guaranteed only through comprehensive intensification of production. We envisage from 1986 to 1990 to achieve a gross national product of about M1.3 trillion, with 90 percent of the increase to be achieved through increased labor productivity. The annual GNP increase rates will be 4-5 percent. In this way it will be possible to demonstrate the unity of economic and social policies and to increase the material and cultural living standard of the people according to plan. Connected with it are great efforts to strengthen the material-technical basis, the comprehensive opening up of domestic raw materials and their higher refinement in the development and production of the newest production equipment and the modernization of basic assets.

We pay great attention to the further shaping of our socialist educational system. In our views the close connection of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism is a decisive factor. The most important thing is the broad utilization of the most modern technology, with high technology — for example, microelectronics — ranking first. We note with pleasure that it is in particular the young people who make themselves increasingly familiar with this test field.

We always proceed on the assumption that man proves to be the decisivae production force when the requirements of science and technology grow. Along with the workers' performance their working and living conditions will also improve. Our people's-owned combines where science and production are directly interrelated constitute the main force for mastering the scientific-technological revolution. They cooperate most closely with the institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences, universities, and colleges on the basis of financial autonomy.

In this way the country's intellectual potential is focused on the implementation of the party's economic strategy. In the most important areas we have to hold existing and gain new international top positions.

In our view the long-term program of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production until the year 2,000 is a decisive basis for the continuation of the unity of economic and social policy in the second half of the eighties. The high goals make the close connection of the intellectual and material potential absolutely necessary.

Our cooperation with the other fraternal socialists countries has been contractually agreed until the turn of the millenium. We always consider our cooperation as being an essential contribution to increasing the strength of the whole socialist community and to further strengthening the material basis of its peace policy. (applause)

Dear comrades, inspired by the ideals of socialism and communism, of peace and the peoples' happiness, together we work for great and noble goals. In this sense, I wish all Soviet comrades and friends and the great Soviet people the best success in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. (applause) Long live the fraternal militant alliance of the SED and CPSU. (applause) Long live the struggle for socialism and peace. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Lebanon's Junblatt

PM030959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 March 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Walid Junblatt, Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place not given]

[Text] Respected comrades!

There is no doubt that the main task of all truly progressive forces of peace is to fundamentally solve the problem of the arms race. This will make it possible to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe capable of destroying human civilization and life on earth itself.

Problems must be solved only by peaceful means, with consideration for people's legitimate rights. Only in this way can we stop the international bloodshed and constantly increasing violence.

As representative of the progressive Arab forces of Lebanon, which is situated in the Middle East, I believe it important to stress the following:

First: We are in favor of an unconditional and unreserved withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and fulfillment of the UN resolutions on this issue. We believe that the conditions of a truce between Lebanon and Israel must be observed, because they form the only possible framework of relations between them.

Second: A serious dialogue must be begun in Lebanon in order to find solutions to the complex and contradictory internal problems, having laid down our weapons and guarded our citizens' lives from constant threats.

Third: In our opinion, there can be no solution to the conflict between Israel and the Arab world if the Palestinian people are not guaranteed their legitimate rights, including the right to form an independent state on the soil of their motherland. The 1947 UN resolution on the Palestinian question could serve as the basis for this process.

It should be noted that the rights of the heroic Palestinian people can only be represented by a united Palestine Liberation Organization, an organization which rejects separate solutions and capitulation and acts objectively in alliance with progressive Arab forces headed by Syria.

Fourth: A peaceful solution must be found to the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the bloodshed which is causing great damage to both countries must be stopped. This war is having a negative influence on solving the problems of the Arab world and the Islamic states.

Fifth: Lebanese patriots decisively spurn any U.S. threats addressed to the Arab peoples. We are principled opponents of any terrorist actions, by whatever side they may be committed.

The bold and well-considered program put forward by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 27th CPSU Congress is, in our opinion, a qualitatively new, revolutionary move along the path toward further strengthening the positions of socialism in your country and strengthening friendship and cooperation between people.

On behalf of all Lebanese patriots and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, I express deep gratitude to the great Soviet people and their vanguard — the CPSU — for giving us comprehensive help and support.

Please accept best wishes for a beautiful future for your people and universal peace. (prolonged applause)

Salvadoran Front Leader

PM061305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Ferman Cienfuegos, Member of the Leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Comrades! On behalf of the command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, permit me to convey our combat greetings to the 27th CPSU Congress, which signifies a historic turning point in the affairs of the Soviet people and a new, qualitative stage in the development of socialism.

The CPSU Program sets the paramount task of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and improving management of enterprises and a system of popular self-management. The implementation of this task requires high socialist awareness by the people. We are certain that the CPSU Program adopted by the congress will be successfully fulfilled.

We consider it necessary to note that the entire world greeted with great joy and hope the 15 January 1986 statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which outlines paths for the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons right up to their complete destruction within the next 15 years, which would undoubtedly serve the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world. This statement inspires the hope in all people of good will that peace will be preserved, and this would meet the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

The people of El Salvador, together with the revolutionary people of Nicaragua, are heroically fighting on the frontline of the anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America.

We are offering resistance to the interventionist actions of the U.S. ruling circles, which are waging an undeclared war against us, trying to deny the victory of genuine democracy in our country and hamper our country's economic and political development on an independent and sovereign basis in accordance with a people's right to determine their own destiny.

Our small nation, which numbers about 5 million people, with great enthusiasm and revolutionary vigor is doing everything to strengthen the rebel forces and consolidate the broad political front opposing the Duarte government.

Capably combining the political and armed forms of struggle, the patriots of El Salvador are increasing resistance to the antipeople regime.

Our successes are possible thanks to close ties with the broad masses who, under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, are mastering military skills and accumulating experience in offensive operations to better withstand imperialist and counterrevolutionary operations. Using the simplest kinds of combat equipment and combining various forms of struggle and organization, they are thereby developing a new type of revolutionary combat action.

Strikes and protest demonstrations in the country, produced by El Salvador's severe economic situation, are now becoming widespread. These demonstrations by working people, which are full of revolutionary spirit and militancy, will inevitably lead to extensive clashes with the Duarte government.

Thus, conditions for a revolutionary situation are ripening everywhere in the country, in which the enemy has exhausted opportunities for political maneuvering and a popular alternative has developed of creating a broadly representative government that could lead the country to peace.

Despite the interference of U.S. imperialism, which threatens direct intervention, our people have faith in victory. Invaders would be met with stubborn and heroic resistance and would be inevitably thrown out of our country.

Comrades! On behalf of the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, we express our affection and admiration for the Soviet people. We wish you great achievements in the cause of implementing the party program.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of El Salvador and the Soviet Union! (prolonged applause)

Sandinist Leader Arce Castano

PM060949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Bayardo Arce Castano, Vice Coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 3 March morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade members of the presidium!

Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front, its members, and the government and revolutionary masses of Nicaragua, permit me to convey from the distinguished rostrum of the historic 27th CPSU Congress our ardent fraternal greetings to the Leninist party, all Soviet people, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and express gratitude for the Soviet people's solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. (applause)

This congress is taking place at a time when international tension has reached an extreme point and when the danger of the destruction of mankind has developed as a result of imperialist ambitions. We believe that mankind is experiencing a decisive moment in its history.

Our people, government, and the Sandinist Front fully approve the precepts of the new edition of the CPSU Program. In our opinion, there is no more important task today than preserving peace. At the same time, peace and detente are not the only alternatives to war. There is also the struggle against hunger and backwardness in Third World countries and the reorientation of their resources, which are now being spent on military preparations, to the goals of economic development.

We Nicaraguans share the view of all rational people in the world that the Peace Program advanced by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year, which envisages the gradual destruction of nuclear weapons over a 15-year period, is realistic and, in our opinion, revolutionary. (applause) It reflects the interests of all mankind. (applause)

We Sandinists support the appeal: Detente for the sake of development. The successes attained on the path of strengthening peace will indisputably improve the standard of living of people throughout the world, particularly the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

We are convinced that our duty is to mobilize state, political, and public forces throughout the world to implement the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which the congress has ardently supported. Nicaragua highly assesses the Soviet Union's resolute opposition to attempts by the U.S. Administration to make implementation of detente agreements conditional on the settlement of so-called regional conflicts. These arguments by the Reagan administration simply conceal a lack of desire for peace and impudent persistence in conducting its policy of war not only on earth, but also in space.

Comrades! Just as the people of Lenin fought the White Guards in the first years after Great October, the people of Sandino, having become the victims of the U.S. policy of imperialism, are today repelling the attacks of the contras, which are supported by the Washington administration and act on its orders. U.S. imperialism is striving to stifle the young revolutions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The people of Sandino have resisted the aggressive policy of imperialism for 5 years now. They are fighting mercenaries, for whom President Reagan is asking an additional $100 million. Our people are not afraid of a trade and economic blockade. They do not yield to the intimidation of continuous military maneuvers and repulse provocations in which spy planes are used. They are fighting against sabotage directed at destroying the industrial infrastructure, the mining of ports, and blackmail of international financial institutes aimed at depriving Nicaragua of credits. They are overcoming socioeconomic difficulties that have developed as a result of aggression which has inflicted enormous material losses on our country, put it a difficult economic situation, and led to great human casualties.

Our people are fighting, shedding the blood of their warriors, workers, peasants, women, and young people. If the United States were to suffer losses of their population in the same proportion, they would amount to 1 million people. However, despite difficulties, the revolution continues to desire strength from the masses and the close links of the Sandinist Front with the people. Nicaragua is successfully resisting the mercenaries — the basic shock force of the North American aggressor. The revolution is developing in a war situation. So the peasants, after receiving land, take rifles into their hands to defend the revolution.

By overcoming difficulties, the revolution raises the patriotic spirit of everyone involved in the national economy. It motivates efforts directed at increasing product output. And this gives us an opportunity to withstand and survive. (applause)

Economy, efficiency, and thrift — these are the slogans of workers and peasants engaged in production.

Despite the destruction and war, our democracy, which our people have never before known, is being refined. We have drawn up the draft of the first democratic constitution in Nicaragua's history. It will legislatively consolidate the realistic course of a mixed economy and political pluralism, as well as a policy of nonalignment, which the Sandinist Front is conducting.

Comrades! It can be said that our primary tasks were and remain: defending the regime from mercenaries and preparing to repulse possible direct U.S. intervention; ensuring the survival of our economy in crisis conditions; strengthening the vanguard role of the Sandinist Front; developing our government's broad international ties; achieving peace in Central America on the basis of mutual respect and political decisions that do not encroach on the dignity of peoples, primarily of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

We will never agree to talks with the U.S. Government that would mean our recognition of the legality of its interference and hegemonistic pretensions. (applause) We clearly understand that the Sandinist revolution is defending the right of Third World peoples to self-determination and to an independent choice of the path of development, particularly in contemporary conditions, when developing countries are carrying the monstrous burden of foreign debt.

That is our contribution to the cause of peace.

Comrades! Speaking from this rostrum, I express gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU, and the Soviet Government for their effective solidarity and cooperation during all the years of imperialist aggression against our country. (applause) The close and fruitful relations between our governments and parties are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect. They are based on revolutionary principles, are unshakeable, and able to endure any test. (applause)

In the historic year of the 27th CPSU Congress, the people of Sandino are marking the 25th anniversary of the formation of their vanguard — the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua — and the 60th anniversary of the beginning of Sandino's struggle against U.S. intervention. We assure you from this rostrum that the Sandinist people's revolution, as part of the world revolution, is historically irreversible (applause), and that our people and its vanguard will resolutely proceed with weapons in hand toward final victory and strengthen international solidarity. (applause) Long live friendship between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua! (applause) Long live peace! (applause) A free homeland or death! (prolonged applause, all stand)

Palestinian CP Leader

PM061153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Sulayman al-Najab, Member of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Our party delegation conveys greetings to you from the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee, Palestinian Communists, working people, and patriots both in the occupied territory and beyond its borders, and also wishes for success in the work of your party's 27th congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress has great historical significance. It is being held in the conditions of a complex international situation and at a turning point in your country's development. The congress has to adopt basic party documents: the new edition of the CPSU Program and the revised CPSU Statutes. The convocation of the congress was preceded by intensive, dynamic work on the part of the party leadership, the whole party, and all Soviet people. Consequently, all revolutionary forces of our time and countries the world over show great interest in the progress of your congress work and in its decisions.

The documents presented for discussion by the congress and the Political Report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, define the basic tasks: to accelerate and intensify the process of economic and social development, which is aimed at ensuring the well-being of the Soviet individual and his security, and to defend peace throughout the world and people's freedom. There is an indissoluble dialectical connection between these two tasks.

We deeply believe that your party congress will successfully carry out these tasks and will help to achieve necessary and positive changes in the life of your country and in the international arena. The CPSU is armed with Leninist principles, follows these principles, and is loyal to Marxism-Leninism. It is precisely because of this adherence to principle that your party enjoys the trust of all Soviet people and plays a prominent role in the international communist and revolutionary movement.

We fully support the initiatives and proposals of the CPSU leadership and the Soviet state, which are aimed at solving complex international problems. The latest Soviet initiatives, which envisage the total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, constitue a specific, realistic program for all peace-loving forces on earth and form the basis of their unity; they inspire and direct this action and provide an opportunity to fulfill mankind's dream: a world without weapons.

Dear comrades! The Middle East is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension and consequently is a threat to general peace. The connection between the problems of the peoples of this region, and primarily the problems of the Palestinian people, and the international situation and questions of war and peace is becoming increasingly clear.

Washington's rulers give an important place to precisely this region in their aggressive policies. They mainly rely on the aggressive "strategic alliance" concluded with Israel's rulers, the spearhead of this alliance being directed against patriotic regimes in the region, mainly in Syria, Libya, and Democratic Yemen. The aim of this alliance also consists in preventing a just solution to the national problem of the Palestinian people, depriving them of their legitimate rights, and thereby implementing "strategic unity" in the Middle East, that is, subordinating the entire region to its military and political domination and turning it into a bridgehead for nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

In order to achieve these aggressive aims, the rulers of Washington and Israel count on using the Camp David agreements, and also insufficient Arab solidarity, which weakens any rebuff of their aggressive, piratical actions. They make use of the split within PLO ranks, particularly since its official leadership signed the Amman agreement with Jordan — this deal directed against the national program and aims of the Palestinian people.

The Israeli invaders are continuing their "iron fist" policy in occupied Palestinian lands and are resorting to acts of brutal oppression of our people and their fighters, to murder, and exile from the motherland. They are stepping up their actions to seize Arab lands and establish Zionist settlements on them, and they rob our people. They encourage fascist activity by bands of Zionist extremists. There is a serious danger of new mass atrocities and the banishment of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their homeland.

With a great sense of responsibility for the national cause of its people, for the ensuring of just peace in the region, and for peace throughout the world, the Palestinian Communist Party resolutely defends our people's right to a homeland and to the fomration of an independent state on the West Bank of the River Jordan, including the Arab section of Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. We express our satisfaction with our total unanimity with the fraternal Communist Party of Israel on this issue and with our joint struggle for the good of both peoples.

Regarding the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, our party firmly and consistently defends PLO unity on an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist basis and on the basis of observing the national unity program and the program of self-determination and adhering to the decisions made by the meeting of Arab heads of state in Fes. We support the Soviet proposals for a settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the Palestinian problem, and we are in favor of calling an international conference with the participation of all sides, including the PLO, on an independent and equal basis.

Our party and all Palestinian patriotic forces highly appraise the principled position of the friendly Soviet Union in supporting our people's rights and their struggle and efforts aimed at defending PLO unity and strengthening its combat ties with anti-imperialist forces in the region and throughout the world.

Pursuing a principled policy and waging a stubborn, selfless struggle for its people's rights, our party is constantly developing and strengthening its authority and influence within the ranks of the Palestinian patriotic movement. It is also strengthening its international relations with friendly communist and worker parties. In the forefront of these parties stands your glorious party loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades! In one of his replies to journalists, M.S. Gorbachev defined the basic task of your party as follows: "Today, in the eighties, we set the task of giving powerful impetus to the cause begun by the Bolshevik party almost 70 years ago." We are absolutely sure that the Leninist party will fulfill this task with the same Bolshevik determination, devotion, and revolutionary purity!

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live the unity of the international communist movement and the unity of revolutionary forces throughout the world!

Long live peace throughout the world. Long live communism! (prolonged applause)

Iran's Tudeh Party Delegate

PM051918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Ali Havari, First Secretary of the Iranian People's Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! On behalf of the Iranian People's Party Central Committee and all members and supporters of this party of the Iranian working class, allow me to convey the most sincere congratulations to the glorious CPSU and to all working people of the great Lenin's motherland in connection with a historic forum — the 27th CPSU Congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress is a most important historic event of our time and has epoch-making significance.

The importance of this forum is determined by the documents submitted for discussion — the drafts of the new edition of the program and changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

The 27th CPSU Congress serves as an embodiment of the Leninist strong will and of the bold, well-considered decisions of the generation of Soviet Communists which, relying on the powerful foundation of developed socialism's achievements and the vast economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential of the first socialist state in the world, has set the aim of raising the Soviet people's standard of living still higher and ensuring peace throughout the world.

The scale of change and the acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic and spiritual development, on which the CPSU's attention is concentrated, is so ambitious that the period of practical implementation of what is planned will undoubtedly go down in history as an era of profound change and a qualitatively new stage in the history of socialism.

With a powerful industry and developed, mechanized agriculture at its disposal and occupying, as it does, leading positions in many scientific and technical spheres, the Land of the Soviets has all the necessary conditions for making a powerful leap, unprecedented in history, in its development and entering the 21st century with an industrial potential double that of today. The USSR not only meets in practice the requirements of harmonious economic development and further growth of Soviet people's living standards, but has also been able — relying on its vast economic, scientific, and technical potential and showing strong will in its defense of socialism's achievements — to achieve military and strategic parity with the United States, which is the

main guarantee of preserving general peace. The Leninist foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries is conducted with consideration not only for the requirements of the socialist states' development, but also for the interests of all peoples on earth. Peoples' correct understanding of this policy helps to further broaden the struggle in defense of peace and against the main source of tension and wars — imperialism, and primarily Amereican imperialism. This struggle has become an important, effective factor in preserving general peace.

The USSR's determination and strong will in the struggle for peace were clearly apparent in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January, which set out clear-cut, constructive proposals aimed at the gradual, step-by-step elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the 20th century. All the peace-loving proposals and initiatives, as well as the practical actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, help to expose in the eyes of the world public the fabrications of a "Soviet military threat."

Dear comrades! Three years have passed since the beginning of the cruel offensive on the Iranian People's Party — the party of our country's workers class. Thousands of our party's activists and rank-and-file members have been thrown in jail and are subjected to cruel repressions. Hundreds of our comrades have been sentenced to long (between 10 and 30 years) imprisonment. Trials of Tudeh Party members in camera continue even today. These repressions have been brought down not only on our party but also on our comrades-in-arms — members of the Fedayeen-e-Khalq (the majority), and also other progressive Iranian organizations.

The fratricidal Iran-Iraq war between the peoples of the two neighboring countries is now in its 6th year — the result both of imperialist intrigues and of a policy pursuing an unrealistic aim harmful to the interests of our country — the export of "Islamic revolution." As a result of military operations, on the Iranian side alone 700,000 people have already been killed and crippled, while 2 million have been made refugees. Hundreds of towns, villages, industrial enterprises, and other economic units have been destroyed. The war serves only the interests of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies and helps to increase the imperialist military, political, and economic presence in the important region of the Persian Gulf, which is rich in resources. The Iranian Tudeh Party is opposed to the continuation of the war and urgently calls for the speediest possible end to this tragic conflict.

Our country is today gripped by deep socioeconomic crisis. Millions of people have no work and inflation and price rises are increasing. There are no democratic freedoms. All this has created difficult conditions for the Iranian working people, who several years ago carried out a revolution which was a significant event in the history of our country.

Despite many difficulties, the Iranian Tudeh Party has not laid down its arms. As before, it holds high the banner of struggle to achieve the lofty aims of the vanguard party of the Iranian workers class — freedom, independence, and social justice.

Our country's people will never forget the fraternal assistance and sense of disinterested friendship shown by the great Leninist party and the Soviet state throughout the history of relations between the USSR and Iran.

Once again congratulating those present in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress, the Tudeh Party expresses its sincere gratitude for the fraternal, disinterested feelings of solidarity shown our party by Communists in the Soviet Union.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

May the fraternal solidarity of the Iranian Tudeh Party and the CPSU strengthen! (prolonged applause)

Iran's Fedayeen-e-Khalq Leader

PM071115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 9-10

["Speech by Comrade (Farrokh Negyakhdar), First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority" (*PRAVDA* headline) at the 27th CPSU Congress — date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! On behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the Iranian Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority, we congratulate you on the occasion of the 27th Congress of the CPSU — the great party of Lenin.

Each success of the USSR and the other socialist countries brings closer the victory of the peoples struggling for independence, democracy, and social progress. That has been the reality of life from the time of the October Revolution through to our day.

The Soviet Union, guided by the Communist Party, plays an exceptionally important and decisive role in defending universal peace and supporting the struggle for the peoples' liberation. From the October Revolution's victory through to the present time, all revolutionary, democratic, anti-imperialist, and progressive movements, whereever they have waged the struggle, have always relied on the USSR's active and effective support.

The Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority resolutely supports the initiatives and responsible practical actions of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, particularly M.S. Gorbachev's recent proposals aimed at reducing and completely eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Our organization resolutely condemns the U.S. Administration's aggressive, adventurist course and, above all, R. Reagan's attempts to militarize space and the crude interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, and other countries.

The Iranian people have correctly assessed the position of the USSR, which issued a firm warning about the impermissibility of interference in Iran's affairs on the eve of the 1979 February revolution, and also the Soviet Union's assistance at a time when the United States had declared an economic embargo on our country.

The futile and tragic Iran-Iraq war has been going on for 6 years now. It only benefits imperialism. Hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants have already fallen victim to this war. The

military operations have been used as the excuse for the further deterioration of our people's living conditions and the destruction of the country. We actively oppose the war and advocate its end and the establishment of peace between the two neighboring states.

We are struggling to ensure that democracy is established in our country and that the persecution and repression of representatives of the democratic forces there are ended. The Fedayeen-e Khalq — Majority advocates the granting of autonomy to the Kurdestan people, the repeal of reactionary laws, and the cessation of the degrading treatment of women. Our organization actively supports the working people's demands for a 40-hour week, the creation of trade unions, and the right to strike. We favor the transfer of the land to the peasants who cultivate it and the elimination of large-scale land ownership. Our organization struggles against big capital and supports the creation of the kind of socioeconomic system which would meet the Iranian working people's interests. We demand an end to the country's economic dependence on imperialism and urge the strengthening of OPEC to oppose the imperialist monopolies. The Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority urges that the hostility in relations with revolutionary Afghanistan be removed and friendly ties be established with all progressive and nonaligned states.

Thus, the Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority is an Iranian working class organization of the new type, which, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, sets for itself the goals of struggling for peace, democracy, independence, and social progress. On that path we are carrying out comprehensive cooperation with the People's Party of Iran. The Fedayeen-e-Khalq also strives to involve the country's other democratic forces in cooperation and alliance in the struggle for the common goals.

Cmrades! Despite exceptionally complex conditions, the Fedayeen of the Iranian people, relying on their active and disciplined revolutionary organizations within the country, continue to hold aloft the banner of working class struggle. We study the Leninist, Bolshevist style of work and, in light of specific conditions, use it to maintain our organizations as centers of leadership of the people's struggle at enterprises, in cities, and in rural localities.

In the 15 years since the Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority party was created, our enemies have not succeeded in making us capitulate, despite their criminal actions. Hundreds of our best comrades have lost their lives, but the Fedayeen-e-Khalq has raised the banner of struggle even higher. We believe in the inevitable failure of all attempts by imperialism and reaction, including the use of reprisals against revolutionaries, to reverse the course of history. We are confident that the working people will be victorious.

Dear comrades! We, the Fedayeen of the Iranian people, are convinced that the socialist society in your country will develop successfully. We rate highly the Soviet Union's position favoring the speediest end to the Iran-Iraq war, making the Iran-USSR border one of peace, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation, and supporting the Iranian people's finding their own path to freedom and prosperity.

May the friendship between the peoples of Iran and the USSR strengthen!

Glory to the CPSU! (prolonged applause)

Honduran CP's Padilla

PM071433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Rigoberto Padilla, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! The Communists and Honduran revolutionaries have instructed me to convey to you, the CPSU, the motherland of Lenin, warm, cordial greetings in connection with an event which will undoubtedly be a milestone in Soviet people's social and political life — the 27th congress of your great party.

The problems which are being discussed at this great congress are of vital interest not only to you. They perturb the peoples of the whole world. Is it not for this reason that guests have assembled in Moscow from various countries belonging to different races and speaking different languages? We all highly prize the efforts of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party aimed at barring the way to the warmongers.

We welcome the resolute initiatives of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev aimed at saving mankind from self-annihilation and providing for specific steps which would free the world from nuclear armaments by the beginning of the third millenium. This noble aim accords with the aspirations and hopes of all peoples of the world.

We are following with alarm and indignation as the Reagan administration — the loyal servant of the military-industrial complex — insists on new appropriations to continue its senseless adventurist and interventionist policy and the arms race, which it wants to crown by the "star wars" system, the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative.

This problem is acquiring a dramatic nature. Hitler with his fascist stooges once marched across Europe before beating his head against the wall of Soviet heroism. And we could remind Reagan of the lessons of history. But it would still be best if this terrible experience were not repeated. After all, its price would not simply be too high; there would possibly be no one left at all to draw lessons from it. Today we are faced with a dilemma — to be or not to be. A great gain of human genius — atomic energy — must be placed at the service of all. It should not become an instrument for our own annihilation.

For the "Third World" countries and for our Latin America there also exist other problems: the struggle against backwardness and economic dependence, the abolition of the gulf separating us from the most developed countries, the establishment of a new international economic order which would put an end to the harsh exploitation of our countries by the imperialist states and establish fair conditions for trade exchange. It is also essential to resolve energy problems, the problem of hunger and health

protection, and, finally, the problem of the foreign debt which is devouring all our assets and which can no longer be paid, because in Latin America alone it has exceeded the fantastic sum of $370 billion.

Honduras is a small country with 4 million inhabitants situated in the very heart of Central America.

The leaders of our people's struggle for indepence. (Valye) and Morazan, used to say that Honduras' privilege is its geographical position. Washed by two seas, it is at the center of the continent's maritime trade routes. The country is now essentially occupied by the U.S. Army and has lost its political independence. Moreover, there is a danger that we will lose our national countenance entirely. The privileges of which (Valye) and Morazan spoke have brought us misfortune, because they have attracted to us the avid gaze of North American imperialism. Our country, like Thailand, Pakistan, and the Republic of South Africa, has been turned into a bridgehead for mercenary troops to attack neighboring countries. Masking its occupation behind military maneuvers, U.S. imperialism is deploying its bases and Marines in Honduras.

This is a dirty, shameless war which Reagan and the Pentagon generals do not even conceal. It is a war aimed at undermining and destroying the Sandinista revolution. It is being waged at the same time as constant attacks on the Cuban revolution and attempts to "stifle in the cradle" the Salvadoran revolution.

Reagan in his cynicism calls the mercenaries operating in Cambodia, Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua "freedom fighters"! But he knows he cannot lay his hands on Central America without suppressing the freedom of its peoples. That is why, since 1981, we have experienced harsh repressions. Hundreds of our activists have been seized and tortured and have disappeared in secret torture chambers. Constitutional guarantees are being shamelessly flouted and human rights violated.

On the pretext of combating "terrorism," Reagan and his stooges like Israel are practicing international terrorism. Closing their eyes to the profound social, economic, and historical roots of the people's struggle in Latin America, they are trying to explain the demonstrations against tyrants like Pinochet, Stroessner, or Duvalier by the confrontation between East and West and clamor about the alleged interference of Moscow, Havana, or Managua.

The USSR's only blame consists in setting us examples of selfless, heroic labor and a consistent policy of friendship among the peoples. We follow the Soviet Union, carried along by its example, said one of our party's founders, (Kaliks Errera). The Honduran Communists, now compelled to operate under the conditions of the underground, are struggling for the cohesion of the country's revolutionary forces. We are seeking to expand the alliance with all democratic circles of Honduras which resolutely oppose U.S. occupation, repressions, and the arms race and advocate a fitting peace in the region. We state our firm solidarity with Cuba and Nicaragua and the right of all peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, in particular Haiti, to free self-determination without outside interference. We are extending a hand to all those patriotic circles of the armed forces and the Catholic church which want to see Honduras democratic, respectful of its neighbors, and independent.

Comrades! We see in the USSR and its party our hope and a firm shield for the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. We express once more our thanks, admiration, and fraternal solidarity!

Long live the eternal friendship between our two countries!

Long live proletarian and socialist internationalism! (prolonged applause)

Afghanistan's Karmal

PM011744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 28 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!

Dear Soviet comrades and friends!

From this rostrum — the loftiest rostrum of peace and progress — I convey to you, the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, the party of the great Lenin, and to all the noble Soviet people ardent greetings from the fighting PDPA. (applause) Each CPSU Congress is a truly historic event, a turning point for all progressive mankind. Participation in the congress provides invaluable schooling in genuine patriotism and internationalism, schooling in building a new society. (applause)

The Political Report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other documents submitted to the congress are permeated by scientific profundity, adherence to principle, humanism, and the great force of life's truth. (applause) In putting forward the concept of the all-around acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the CPSU has called upon the Soviet people to elevate the efficiency of creative labor to a qualitatively new level. These great strides are dictated by the creative nature of the Soviet system and are particularly topical in the current complex and explosive international situation.

The CPSU demonstrates a Leninist approach to the solution of global problems. "Peace to the peoples" — the party inscribed this great slogan on the banner of October in 1917. (applause) "Peace to the peoples" — the CPSU confirms this in its program right now and calls on mankind to arrive at the year 2000 without nuclear weapons. (applause) How much meaning there is in the fact that this year, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, has been declared an International Year of Peace. (applause) That is the order given by history itself! Peace is the chief delegate to the 27th congress. (applause)

Here in Moscow there is freedom, genuine justice, democracy and human happiness. (applause) Socialism is the creator of

peace. Over there in the West is an arms race, a policy of war, aggression, reaction, discrimination, oppression, and exploitation. Imperialism is the source of war, and the Afghans have come to understand this very well and have felt it with their whole being during the years of the undeclared war unleashed against us. We have the right to arraign international imperialism before the court of the peoples on a charge of mass murder, unprecedented mockery of humanity, and the destruction of factories, schools, hospitals and homes. And while accusing international imperialism, we are combating it!

The April Revolution was accomplished 8 years ago and brought freedom to our people. All these years people's power in the DRA has been forced to wage a bitter class struggle and a just war. But even under unprecedentedly difficult conditions, the Afghan people, under the leadership of their vanguard — the PDPA — thanks to the all-around assistance of the Soviet Union, and overcoming age-old backwardness, have achieved great successes. (applause)

Revolutionaries the world over well remember V.I. Lenin's catch phrase: "Any revolution is only worth something when it knows how to defend itself..." (applause) The concluding part of that phrase is also remembered: "...but a revolution does not learn how to defend itself all at once." The development of our revolution was not a smooth process. But we learned a great deal. We ourselves became different people. In the struggle against the enemies, we have been relying more and more on the energy of the masses. Armed forces of a new kind have been created. Today more than 60 percent of the members and candidate members of the 150,000-strong party are fighting in the ranks of the Armed Forces against counterrevolution. And we believe, we are convinced that victory will be ours! (applause)

Despite the war, the first 5-year plan for the country's socioeconomic development has been elaborated. Land and water reform is being carried out; construction is developing; free education and medical care are expanding. The movement for the elimination of illiteracy is expanding. The new political system engendered by the revolution is operating increasingly efficiently. Elections of people's representatives to the local organs of power are proceeding successfully. The ranks of the mass public organizations and of the National Fatherland Front, in whose activity the ideas of our revolution and the desire for the consolidation of all patrioitic forces are most fully expressed, are swelling.

We are taking steps for the democratization of the state apparatus. Equal rights have been granted to all citizens of our country, regardless of their social standing, nationality, sex, or religion. With each passing day the social base of the people's power is growing broader. The Great Jirga and the Supreme Jirga of the Tribes fully supported the revolutionary system and our party's domestic and foreign policy. The free Pushtun tribes which are putting up resistance to the aggression of Pakistan's militarist regime have also declared solidarity with the April Revolution. The world has seen for itself that the ominous conspiracy of U.S. imperialism is directed not just against the DRA but also against the peoples of our neighboring countries.

The shortsightedness of the ruling circles of Pakistan, which is falling prey to the aggressive policy of the United States, is astonishing and striking. Iran's course is, in essence, hostile to our revolution. To our deep regret, socialist China is also pursuing a shortsighted policy toward the people of Afghanistan. We must all seek paths leading to mutual understanding. The situation surrounding Afghanistan can be normalized only through political negotiations, the results of which will also settle the question of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent.

We have a saying: Before building a house, choose your neighbor. Our courageous ancestors bequeathed to us the exhortation: For the sake of preserving freedom and independence, always be with Russia. (applause) And this very day sees the 65th anniversary of the signing of the historic treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. (applause)a Our friendship, illumined by Great October and the genius of Lenin, shines for us Afgans like the sun of liberty. Since the April Revolution it has assumed a truly fraternal character. (applause)

The entire history of the Land of the Soviets is a history of internationalist, sincere, genuinely disinterested, fraternal assistance to the fighters for national liberation. Our people will never forget the tremendous and totally incomparable assistance of the USSR. (applause) Only the motherland of Lenin is capable of establishing such relations with a developing country. (applause) Only a true friend and brother can so selflessly assist in the building of a new society and in repulsing external aggression. (applause)

Once again I express the appreciation of the revolutionary Afghan people to the CPSU Central Committee, to you, the congress delegates, and to all the Soviet people, the internationalist people. (applause)

Long live the great Soviet people — indestructible bulwark of peace, freedom, and progress throughout the world! (applause)

May the indestructibe fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship be eternal! (applause)

Long live the party of Lenin! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Ukrainian Deputy Minister Dismissed for Fraud

PM181049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After *IZVESTIYA* Action": "Punished for Fraud and Toadyism"]

[Text] "Ukrainian SSR Deputy Minister of the Construction Materials Industry Failed Apartment Test" (No 51)

This was the headline under which a report was published by A. Dolenko on how the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had examined the results of a check on complaints from N. Safronova, a worker at the Slavyansk ceramics combine, Donetsk Oblast, on abuses of his official position by M. Popereka, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry, in resolving his daughter's apartment problem.

By an order of the Ukrainian SSR minister of the construction materials industry, M. Popereka has been relieved of his duties as deputy minister. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry party committee, having examined the personal case of CPSU Member Comrade Popereka, imposed a severe sanction on him with an entry in his report card. A joint resolution of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry Collegium and the Presidium of the Trade Union of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers republican committee has strictly sanctioned Yu. Dzhim, director of the Slavyansk ceramics combine, and sanctioned I. Skomorozhin, deputy chairman of the combine trade union committee, for the gross violations of housing legislation they have committed, for lack of principle and for rendering assistance in reregistering M. Popereka's apartment in his daughter's name.

The Donetsk Oblispolkom and Slavyansk Gorispolkom and the Donetsk Oblast internal affairs administration have examined cases of violations of housing legislation at the Slavyansk ceramics combine and the regulations for registering citizens and exchanging housing in Donetsk. The culprits have been made answerable.

Alma-Ata Officials Punished for Shortcomings

LD191010 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh
0001 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The republic's People's Control Committee has examined serious shortcomings in the use of metal-cutting machine tools with computerized control and robot technology in several enterprises in Kazakhstan under the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. It was noted that expensive equipment is often acquired by enterprises without proper study of the economic and technical expediency of its use, the load coefficient for machine tools is low, and the rates at which new generation technology is being introduced are needlessly drawn out. The Chimkent production association for the production of forge and press equipment recently installed computerized machine tools worth over R5 million; so far, no savings have been effected as a result of their introduction.

At the "20 Years of October" machine tool works in Alma-Ata, during the inspection period, nearly one-third of the metal-cutting machine tools and all three robot technology complexes were not working and the load coefficient for machine tools with programmed control was half of that envisaged in the industry. There was practically no use of collective forms of organization and remuneration for the labor of operators, machine tool operators, and their auxiliary personnel. One of the main reasons for the shortcomings at the enterprises which were checked is the absence of a precise program for the accelerated introduction of high-efficiency equipment and the restructuring of engineering production in light of modern requirements.

(Blyunkov), chief engineer of the Chimkent industry association and (Bulygin), director of the Alma-Ata machine tool building factory were severely punished by the committee for tolerating these deficiencies. They were instructed to report the shortcomings of their own enterprises and collectives and to outline measures to eradicate them. The USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry is to be notified of the results of the check.

Aid Needed in Sakhalin To Deal With Cyclone Effects

LD182333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Summary] As we have already reported, Sakhalin and the Kuriles have been affected this week by a deep and extensive cyclone, which brought a sharp deterioration in the weather and caused great difficulties for the population and economic organizations. Here is an interview given to our correspondent by the chief of the oblast headquarters for countering national disasters, Nikolay Viktorovich Arsenyev, first deputy chairman of Sakhalin Obkom.

[Arsenyev] "Leaders of oblast departments and rayon and town executive committees were warned in good time about the approach of the cyclone by the oblast hydrometeorological service; this enabled enterprises to take certain measures and face the onslaught of the elements in a well-organized way. During the passage of the cyclone, enterprises working on a continuous basis — pulp and paper plants, power stations, mines — continued to work. Work on clearing streets and main thoroughfares in towns and settlements was organized on an around-the-clock basis. There were food supplies for the population and water and heating supplies continued to work. Their normal operation was ensured by emergency teams which displayed courage and heroism in extreme conditions.

"Thus, in the town of Makarov a team worked in almost nil visibility to repair a transformer substation and restored power to the town in 2 hours. A very difficult situation arose on the stretches of railway between Tikhaya and Arsentyevka and between Tomari and Penzenskaya where snowdrifts were as deep as 3 to 5 meters and heroic work finally cleared a way through to Tikhaya station for a passenger train which had been held up for 6 hours.

"The population of the oblast tackled the elements in a steadfast and well-organized way. The cyclone has now moved away into the Sea of Okhotsk. Work is underway everywhere to clear

snowdrifts from streets and pavements, from railway lines at stations and enterprises. Schools, movie houses, eating places, and shops are working. Life is returning to normal in the rest of the oblast [as heard]. But for these difficulties to be coped with more quickly help is needed from ministries and their subsidiary enterprises in the form of provision of snow-clearing equipment, fuel, and lubricants, roofing and other materials. It should not be forgotten that these enterprises are nearly always working in extreme conditions."

Increase Planned for Social Consumption Funds
LD181314 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS — TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes: The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has reaffirmed the party's and the Soviet Government's policy of giving priority to increasing social consumption funds which guarantee all citizens an equal opportunity to enjoy the principal social benefits.

The funds provide the money for free medical services, free education at all levels, free or cut-rate room and board at health resorts, the upkeep of children at nursery schools, the non-contributory pension scheme, scholarships, and all manner of allowances.

Plans endorsed at the 27th party congress call for the average monthly pay of wage and salary earners in the country in the next five years to be raised 13 to 15 percent, while the social consumption funds are to grow between 20 and 23 percent.

Importantly, the tax rates, rent, public transport fees, and retail prices of staple foods and basic manufactured goods will remain as low as they are.

Even today, the social consumption funds are responsible for about one-third of all material benefits and services granted to the Soviet people. But the share will keep growing in the future as well.

Although the socialist principle of distribution is "to each in accordance with his work" (which is observed in what concerns pay), the benefits finanaced out of the social consumption funds are distributed among the people irrespective of their contributions to society through work.

But it was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee's policy report to the 27th Party congress:

"We hold that they (social consumption funds) are in no way charity. They play an important role in providing equal access for members of society to education and culture, equalizing conditions for the raising of children, and easing the life of those who may, for one reason or another, need a grant or continuous assistance."

The social consumption funds mean additions to the budget of any Soviet family but the importance of these varies from family to family.

In small high-income families they come, as a rule, to not more than 15 percent of their budgets, while in lower-income families, with more aged people and children, the figure is 40 and sometimes 50 or more percent.

This illustrates one of the funds' paramount missions, which is to level out living standards for the children and the elderly.

No wonder that the social consumption funds here are often called justice funds.

This explains why they are being increased at priority rates. A quarter-century ago payments out of these funds amounted to 27 billion roubles, while ten years ago the total reached 90 billion roubles and last year it was close on 150 billion roubles.

Soviet society is thus increasingly becoming a society of genuine social justice.

Moscow Prosecutors Told To Listen to Complaints
PM190851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism" and the headline "Reacting Clearly to Press Signals"]

[Text] The rejoinder "How To Verify in the Future" (*PRAVDA* 1 February) was discussed at a session of the Moscow Oblast Prosecutor's Office Collegium. The attention of M. Avdyukov, oblast deputy prosecutor, was drawn to the inattentive attitude he displayed to the verification of press signals and the statements by war veteran S. Shekhanov, which were discussed in the rejoinder. For this same shortcoming R. Abramova, Odintsov City deputy prosecutor, was severely reprimanded, and A. Krivonosov, prosecutor at a department of the oblast prosecutor's office, who carried out the verification, was disciplined. N. Fufayev, Odintsov city prosecutor, was previously relieved of his duties and expelled from the prosecutor's office organs.

The conference of city rayon prosecutors and staffers at the Moscow Oblast prosecutor's office apparatus drew the attention of all operatives to the need to react more clearly to complaints and statements from citizens and press signals. The editorial bureau was informed of this by A. Titov, RSFSR deputy prosecutor.

Azerbaijan Conference Views Technical Training

GF181606 Baku International Service in Azeri
1300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A republic-level practical and scientific conference is currently discussing the further development of the use of technical training means in the training and educational process. The conference is being held in accordance with the demands of the reforms program effected in the general education and vocational training schools.

Kamran Ragimov, minister of education of the Azerbaijan SSR,

and the other speakers who addressed the conference pointed out that the main task at the present time is to consolidate the polytechnical aspect of education and increase the productivity of the work training and vocational (?education) given to students. This is the direction pointed out to the teachers by the decisions adopted by the recent 27th CPSU Congress.

The scientific conference has noted that the most current technical training means are being used in Azerbaijan SSR on a gradually broadening scale.

Azerbaijan Rayons Hold Conference on Atheism

GF131949 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0205 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Society for Knowledge and the Imishlinskiy Rayon Party Committee organized a seminary conference attended by lecturers from Imishly, Sadyrabad, and Saatlinskiy Rayons. The conference discussed the current problems of the atheist training given to the people, as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. Kadyr Ismail-Zade, first secretary of the Imishlinskiy Rayon Party Committee, opened the meeting.

The conference participants heard a report by Mikhail Mamedov, a department chief affiliated to the board of the Society for Knowledge, on the theme "The Scientific Voice of Atheism." They also heard reports by [names indistinct]. Experience was exchanged on a large scale during the seminary conference.

Commentary Stresses Value of Scientific Atheism

LD071439 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik
1145 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Commentary by Musamir Gulakhmadov, candidate of philosophy: "Atheist Education and the Requirement of Time"]

[Excerpt] In his works *Socialism and Religion* and *The Attitude of the Workers' Party to Religion*, V.I. Lenin has put together Marxist teachings on the reactionary nature of religion. He showed that religion and the traditions of the past have a reactionary nature which harms the construction of the new society in every way. V.I. Lenin put forward the need for the elimination of religion, [word indistinct], and its remnants. The conscientious worker today, V.I. Lenin wrote, who has been brought up in large-scale industry and who is influenced by urban life, rejects with resentment religious superstitions, leaves its [word indistinct] to the hypocritical bourgeoisie, and begins a new life for himself.

It is obvious that before the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution most religious sects forced large masses of the workers to observe religious tenets and reactionary traditions. For example, long before the Great October Revolution the people of Central Asia were under the influence of the reactionary ideology of Islam; their entire lives were determined by the dogmas of the Koran and the laws of Sharia. In addition to this, religious superstitions in the Central Asian republics, coupled with other remnants of the past, were appearing in the life and [words indistinct] as traditions, customs, and habits. After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a resolute struggle was waged against religion, bourgeois morality, superstitions of the world of private ownership [as heard], reactionary traditions, individualism, and antagonism.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution paved the way to freeing the Soviet people from some of the remnants of the past and the reactionary superstitions of religion. Socialism eliminated forever private ownership, exploitation, national oppression, [word indistinct] antagonism, social inequality, and the social and [word indistinct] roots of religion. In addition to the socialist and economic renewal of society, socialist construction brought about comprehensive transformations in social (?conscience) which resulted in the total victory of scientific atheism. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the construction of a socialist society, the (?spread) of scientific and cultural successes among the masses, and the mobilization of workers, kolkhoz workers, and the intelligentsia were the reasons behind the freeing of millions of people from the influence of religion and religious sects.

In our republic today, any measure regarding antireligious propaganda in works, factories, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes will widen the atheist (?world outlook) of the Soviet man and will create in him a hatred and resentment of religion and superstitions. In particular, education in secondary schools and institutions of higher education, party and Komsomol [words indistinct], atheist clubs, [words indistinct] (?universities), atheist universities, lectures and talks, seminars, and other forms of antireligious propaganda provide broad opportunities for people to consciously realize the reactionary nature of religion.

In recent years, antireligious propaganda has been steadily expanding in the towns and villages of the republic and its fruits have helped the formation of atheist beliefs in young people more than ever before. In our country, including in Tajikistan, every condition has been prepared to carry out scientific atheist propaganda among the broad masses of people. The national education system, party and Komsomol political education, [word indistinct] propaganda, universities, the state press, radio and television, schools, political literature, cultural and enlightenment institutions, cinema, theater, literature and industry, [word indistinct] of sport, talks, and other effective ideological methods have been employed to implement this task. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have assigned the task to party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations and ideological workers to educate the Soviet man with the lofty ideals of communism and the principles of scientific atheism, and to nurture their endless loyalty to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 19th and 20th Congresses of the Tajik Communist Party put forward the need for further accelerating scientific and atheistic propaganda and pointed out the effective way of carrying it out. The 20th Congress of the Tajik Communist Party stated: Party organizations have a duty to teach about the resolute struggle against superstition and other traditions and customs of the past and the observance of communist ethics.

At present in our republic, 3,084 general secondary schools, 409 preschool establishments, 10 institutions of higher education, 105 special secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, 4,275 public libraries, clubs, people's theaters, cultural and rest-gardens and museums are taking valuable part in the atheist education of workers. The role of the House of Scientific Atheism of the republic's Knowledge Society in speeding up atheist propaganda is not small. At the initiative of the House of Scientific Atheism, scientific atheist propaganda has steadily increased among the workers of the republic's towns and villages in recent years and in this connection, scientific and theoretical conferences, question and answer evenings, [word indistinct] antireligious literature, individual talks, etc, are being held effectively. The education of workers in scientific atheism and the nurturing of communist beliefs in them are being carried out at a time of irreconcilable struggle between bourgeois and socialist ideologies. V.I. Lenin (?realized) the need for this struggle and wrote: Bourgeois ideology or socialist ideology; there is no middle road.

The Communist Party, accepting this teaching of great Lenin, always pursues an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology. The Communist Party's struggle against bourgeois ideology in our country has resulted in great achievements. Now, the new man possesses a communist world outlook, ethics, beliefs, loyalty, culture, and enlightenment.

Murakhovskiy Presents Prizes to Tractor Drivers

PM181009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For the Successors of Pasha Angelina"]

[Excerpts] The traditions of the shock workers of the first 5-year plans are continued today by many of the country's female machine operators, who are setting examples of highly productive labor on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The 30 winners of the 1985 all-union socialist competition who achieved the effective use of equipment, the improvement of the quality of work, and the saving of resources have been awarded prizes named for the renowned tractor driver Praskovya Nikitichna Angelina.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, presented the prizes 13 March. Warmly congratulating the recipients, he wished them successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress.

Minister, Chairman Awarded Order of Lenin

Deputy Foreign Minister

PM171601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade L.F. Ilichev" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] For services in diplomatic work and to mark his 80th birthday, Comrade Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin. 14 March 1986.

Supreme Court Chairman

PM181231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade V.I. Terebilov" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 17 Mar — For services to the Soviet State and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Briefs

Azerbaijan Ceremony — A literary and cultural evening was organized in the Azerbaijan SSR State Academic Drama Theater Hall last night to mark the 80th birthday anniversary of Suleyman Rustam, a popular poet and socialist work hero. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other party and government leaders attended the jubilant ceremony. Popular poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade spoke about Suleyman Rustam's life and creative work. Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, sent a congratulatory telegram to the meeting. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 18 Mar 86 GF*]

Red Banner Award — A jubilant meeting was held by the Khorezm Oblast Gurlenskiy Rayon workers on 13 February dedicated to the presentation to the rayon of the Challange Red Banner Award of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee. Gurlenskiy Rayon was deemed worthy of the award for achieving success in the all-union socialist competition for realizing the plans of 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period and for worthily welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Dogonkin, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, presented the award. [Summary] [*Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 14 Feb 86 GF*]

Silayev Outlines Machine Building Bureau Tasks

PM141236 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by B. Konovalov under the rubric "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Growth": "The Tasks of the Bureau for Machine Building" — place, date not given]

[Text] Question: Ivan Stepanovich, a Bureau for Machine Building was set up under the USSR Council of Ministers in the course of the restructuring of the national economy which is currently under way, and you have been instructed to head it. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions assigned it big and responsible tasks. On what principles is the bureau's work built?

Answer: The organizational period is now approaching completion. It was decided that the bureau, which is intended to coordinate and manage the activity of machine building sectors, should not be too large. It will not be a ministerial "superstructure" but an organ whose purpose is to enhance the role of the state in managing the machine building sectors and to implement a unified technological policy. There is an urgent need for such an organ. This is why the bureau's organizational structure is functional, ensuring the management of groups of sectors producing related equipment for, say, the agro-industrial and the fuel and energy complexes.

The bureau began its work with the implementation of directives concerning changes in the management structure of machine building. In the course of this restructuring, the numerical strength of the management apparatus was reduced and the all-union industrial associations which were part of the ministries were abolished. This strengthens the independence and responsibility of the actual producing component — the production and science-and-production associations. It is planned to create 430 production associations and 150 science-and-production associations in the machine building sectors. This will make it possible to organize work in the ministries according to the two-tier system of management, under which production associations and science-and-production associations must have direct links to deputy ministers, and also to the functional administrations — technical, financial, and planning. This means that associations will be free of petty departmental supervision, while the leadership of ministries will be able to concentrate on the solution of major fundamental problems.

Today the enterprises working under the two-tier system of management are already producing more than 50 percent of all machine building output. A number of sectors — the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building — have transferred entirely to the two-tier system of management.

Question: Science plays a special role in raising the standard of machine building. The machine building complex is now being served by a large number of institutes and design and planning organizations. But the return is still small, and the standard of development projects is poor. What measures will you implement to enhance the efficiency of science?

Answer: As a result of the restructuring that is now under way in science, approximately 75 percent of sector institutes have already been incorporated in science-and-production associations or production associations. This will strengthen the ties between science and production and will reduce the time taken to create new technology. The incorporation of institutes in science-and-production associations and production associations will set in motion economic levers for boosting the return from scientific workers.

The work of umbrella sector institutes must also be restructured in the new fashion. They must seek, conduct research in their field, study world experience, analyze it, determine the development prospects for their sectors, and shape the makeup of new equipment. The scientific subdivisions of science-and-production associations and production associations will engage in specific development projects on this basis.

Moreover, sector science must work in close contact with VUZ and academy science, which often produce important fundamental solutions that can substantially improve the specifications of new equipment or even fundamentally alter its makeup. The institutes and design bureaus under our ministries will participate in the work done by intersector scientific and technological complexes which are in the process of being formed, and also in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 along the priority avenues most closely linked with machine building.

In order to raise the technical standard of all our machine building, it is necessary to change the actual approach toward the solution of this task. At present, as a rule, when the development of a new product is tackled, people look at similar products. There is nothing bad in this in principle — all existing experience, including experience abroad, must be analyzed. But if at the start of the development process we compare the planned product with models that are in series production abroad and take them as "the highest world standard," we are automatically building in a lag.

Until now the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Standards (particularly at the certification stage) have set the required standards for new equipment. According to the rule being introduced now, the sector umbrella institutes in machine building are fully responsible for the correct evaluation of the technical standard of products.

Scientists must analyze the current world situation, forecast the future, and develop technological policy accordingly. Unfortunately, this has not always been the case so far. For example, when we examined some new motor vehicles and tractors from this viewpoint, it appeared that by the time series production begins they will no longer match the highest world standards in terms of some of their specifications, such as interior comfort or fuel consumption. Measures are now being taken to correct the situation.

In the future the Bureau for Machine Building will monitor the correctness of evaluations by sector umbrella institutes. All new

major developments will be examined by our bureau's technical council, analyzed, and, if necessary, corrected by means of directives.

Question: Priority has now been given to the development of machine building as the basis for enhancing labor productivity in the entire national economy. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions plan a substantial acceleration of its growth rate and a sharp improvement in the quality of machine building output. What strategy are you elaborating to achieve these goals?

Answer: The 27th CPSU Congress criticized quite sharply the quality of output by machine building sectors and noted the poor reliability of many machines and mechanisms. Our bureau's attention is focused on these questions.

The following strategy has been chosen: that equipment shortcomings should be brought to light not by the consumer, which is rather expensive for the country, but by its creator and producer. There are modern methods making this possible, and they are well known. They include model-building and trials at test sites which reproduce standard conditions of use and extreme external effects. A different tradition has hitherto dominated many sectors — make a prototype and an experimental consignment and conduct trials under field conditions; this will bring everything to light, it is claimed. But what can be brought to light during, for example, harvest time which lasts only 2 weeks?

In our view, it is necessary to adopt more boldly the experience of the aviation and space industry and to have test centers supply all the necessary data regarding the reliability of machines in the process of design and manufacture and at the post-assembly stage. All the conditions which may be encountered during future use ought to be simulated at the test sites — hot and cold weather, shock labor work loads, dust, vibration — to put it briefly everything that may affect the reliable functioning of machines and mechanism. We must approach series production with open eyes, having complete information about the features of machines.

Such restructuring has already begun in the work of many machine building sectors. For example, a complex of text sites for the "Don" combine harvester is being created under the All-Union Institute for Agricultural Machine Building. The task we are setting is to conduct comprehensive test site checks and field trials in order to be certain that the series-produced "Don" combine harvester will work without breakdown during the harvesting period.

Test site trials must become the main ones by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The task which must definitely be solved is to guarantee the expected reliability even before series production begins.

Of course, very much depends on the way in which any model, even the best single prototype, is embodied in series production. Here we intend to rely mainly on economic levers. There will be comprehensive evaluation both of design and technological standards and of the quality of actual manufacture of machines in the process of certification for the top-quality category.

Today it is clear that high quality can be achieved only if it is guaranteed at all stages of production. This is why we are now setting the task of making the certification of production correspond to the potential to produce high-quality machine components. This will require the periodic inspection of machine tools and the entire technological complex in order to ensure the required precision of component processing. At present this is done only during maintenance shutdown periods. Between maintenance shutdowns, the poor work by a machine tool is in practice discovered only through the quantity of substandard output. Matters must not be allowed to go that far. What is necessary is strict and systematic monitoring of the condition of all types of equipment. This is already being done at the Volga motor vehicle plant, for example, and this type of preventive work must become the law for other plants too.

Question: But, Ivan Stepanovich, very much also depends on the actual pool of machine tools. There is now a sharp imbalance between deliveries of new machine tools and the scrapping of obsolete ones. Equipment renewal is progressing very slowly. What is the way out of this situation?

Answer: Yes, the country's pool of machine tools is continuing to grow but, unfortunately, not only on the basis of the latest machine tools. It was justifiably remarked at the congress that our country now has more machine tools than machine tool operators. This situation must be resolutely altered, because it results in the operational part of fixed capital being highly underutilized and we are simply immobilizing capital investments.

The renewal process must occur from two directions. There must be energetic introduction of new productive and robotized equipment making it possible to organize multi-machine operation and to have at least the night shift operating without human intervention. On the other hand, obsolete equipment must be even more energetically withdrawn from current production.

This has already been written into our plans. Emphasis is placed on the production of new types of more productive and efficient technological equipment. There will be a simultaneous reduction of the number of obsolete equipment, basically universal machine tools. Already in 1986, for example, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry will produce 130,000 machine tools, which is 20,000 fewer than last year. But to compensate for this, their total productivity will be higher than that of last year's 150,000 machine tools.

At the same time, while only small quantities of old and worn-out equipment were written off in the past, renewal will be sharply accelerated now. A major single-occasion write-off of obsolete equipment is planned for 1986. Annual write-offs in the future will be 2-2.5 times higher than in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Question: It is fair to say that machine tool building is the main bearer of technology in machine building. Unfortunately, the main attention in our country is focused on the development of metal-cutting equipment. It is becoming increasingly automated and productive; yet even so, much metal goes into swarf. How is

this situation to be changed?

Answer: Unfortunately this is true. Metal-cutting equipment is traditionally at the focus of attention of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. It is necessary to break with this attitude; much more attention must be devoted to methods of plastic deformation, metal extrusion of finished products under high pressure, and other waste-free technologies. Equipment for this purpose must be rapidly created.

The necessary prerequisites do exist. Now it is up to the machine tool builders. Good powders are now avaliable for the molding of complex components without any resulting swarf. There is, however, a shortage of good automated pressing equipment for powder technology. Because of the lack of necessary equipment, machine building is still making inadequate use of laser technology for the processing and hardening of key components.

It is necessary to create more quickly equipment for metal-saving technologies. Our ministries are vastly in arrears to the country in this respect, also. The bureau is working on these questions. We perceive our bureau's task as being to accelerate the priority development of the output of equipment that would ensure the materialization of resource-saving technologies.

Question: Unfortunately, the capacities of enterprises producing output for general machine building purposes are still underdeveloped. Specialization in this sphere promises great benefits. Furthermore, the sector's independent development has resulted in the very slow unification and standardization of machines and mechanisms produced by the various ministries. Interdepartmental barriers are too powerful. What measures are being planned to change this situation?

Answer: Yes, there are vast hidden reserves here to accelerate the development of machine building. The 5-year plans are now being finalized. The bureau's most important task is to ensure a reliable "linkup" between machine building ministries. The damage resulting from lack of departmental coordination is still great.

It is necessary to create major intersector and automated production units which would work for all 11 ministries. We are working on such a program. It will be drawn up in the second half of 1986. It will, however, be necessary to demolish quite a few departmental barriers, and we firmly intend to do so. Here and there we have already managed to pool ministries' efforts for the solution of tasks that are vitally important for the country.

The problem of creating efficient machines for railroad track maintenance, for example is now very urgent. It has been decided that this equipment will be produced as a result of the elimination of interdepartmental "lines of demarcation." We are organizing specialized production of standardized components at enterprises under the jurisdiction of several ministries, while the umbrella sector — the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building — will develop capacities for assembling the rolling stock.

As for the standardization of products made by various ministries, we are only just beginning this work, while being perfectly aware of its importance. The task has been set, for example, of manufacturing piston rings for the engines of different types of vehicles — motor vehicles, tractors, combine harvesters.... It is now planned to standardize them. Specialized production will be concentrated basically in two enterprises. They will produce piston rings for all motor vehicles, combine harvesters, and tractors. Matters are now being held up by machine tool building. The problem of creating high-precision and highly productive automatic lines has arisen. We have decided that Moscow's 50-Letiye SSSR automatic lines plant will play the main role in the production of this equipment.

Hitherto it has been rather complex to organize production sharing and standardization, but we are at long last discovering a common language with the ministries. If need be, we can also make decisions in the form of directives. The bureau is empowered to issue government instructions for the solution of specific questions concerning the activity of the entire machine buulding complex.

Question: Will we see, at long last, a simplification of the procedure for formulating documentation for the production of new machine tools and other machines? After all, under current regulations it is necessary to collect about 100 concurring and confirming signatures for every project....

Answer: Yes. The USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Procedures for the Elaboration and Coordination of Technical Documentation During the Creation and Putting Into Production of New (Modernized) Machine Building Products" was published last January. This resolution eliminated the need to collect a multiplicity of signatures.

The development engineer [razrabotchik] and the client are now the key figures in the process of creating new machines. But their responsibility has been enhanced. The client is no less responsible than the development engineer for high technical standards. The evaluation of the equipment that has been created will be carried out by an independent state commission of experts.

At present development engineers are largely prevented from aiming for high technical standards in their products by the inertia of partners who have to supply various materials or components. It often happens that the design engineer writes: I would like to use your materials, but they must function under such-and-such conditions. The answer is: No, our materials are not suitable for these conditions. And that is all.... Consequently, he is forced to use old-fashioned materials and components which, of course, reduces the standard of new equipment. Now, however, having received the request for materials and components from the main product's design engineer, the partners must confirm their acceptance and, if necessary, commission supplementary work or even a completely new development project. A contract based on the request must be signed within 1 month. Our task is to implement this directive more swiftly.

The government resolution reinforces the contractual basis of relations between client and development engineer. Essentially it gives consumer-orientation the force of law. Now the manufacturer of new equipment knows that the client will monitor his

work and will aim to ensure the fulfillment of set conditions, because he is responsible to the state for this.

Question: We are now suffering great losses due to the lack of equipment design competitions and competitive trials of machines that have been created. We have only a few test sites and essentially lack a well-organized machinery for equipment evaluation by state experts. Let us recall that during the difficult war years, despite the fact that our resources and potential were limited, several aviation design bureaus developed fighter prototypes of their own. Only the two which won the competitive contest went into series production. Why is it that now, when we have considerably more resources and funds, we have essentially abandoned competitive contests and have left matters in the hands of umbrella organizations?

Answer: We do have a competition system to a certain extent. Recently, for example, the order to develop engines for future passenger aircraft was deliberately placed with two design bureaus in order to pick the best and more economical solution.

Generally speaking, the country's design bureaus and institutes have their well-established profile and specialization — and there is no getting away from this. But wherever their potential overlaps, there is good reason to organize competitions, particularly in view of the fact that we always have a competitor — foreign firms — and our equipment is always compared against their products.

In my view, there is a particularly urgent need for all-union competitions in the spheres which lag behind world standards. This will not be eliminated by administrative measures alone. Creative competition can rapidly resolve the problem. Therefore, it is necessary to give some thought as to how and in which spheres the competitive system of work should be organized. This work will definitely be useful.

The country's economic growth rates depend on machine building to a decisive extent. And it is natural that the problems of machine building development were analyzed comprehensively and in depth at the 27th CPSU Congress. We regard the provisions and conclusions in the keynote reports and delegates' proposals and criticisms directed at machine builders as a guide to action and are embarking on their implementation.

Academician Aganbegyan Interviewed on Economy

Viennese Article

AU112153 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Erich Feichtinger report from Moscow]

[Text] The party congress reports given by Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov broached several sensitive economic and social topics, including the issue of wages and prices. We asked Abel Aganbegyan, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the most prominent economists in the USSR, about his opinion on these remarks.

Ryzhkov, for instance, said it is "of outstanding importance to raise the efficiency of the wage system." He demanded: "The earnings of each employee must strictly correspond to the results of his work." In his Political Report Gorbachev said the state's wage policy "must guarantee strict dependence of wages on quality and quantity of work."

Aganbegyan's comments on this: "The economic experiment has already changed the creation of wage funds. Enterprises receive an additional 0.4 percent per 1 percent of productivity growth for the wage fund and the rights of the enterprises in allocating the wage fund are being expended. Extra allowances of up to 30 percent can be granted."

Increasing Wages by 25 to 30 Percent

In many sectors tariffs and wages were fixed 10 to 15 years ago. In the meantime, certain adjustments and a leveling process were carried out, Aganbegyan says. Now it is envisaged to increase wages in production by 25 to 30 percent over the next 5 years. This is, however, not going to be done at the cost of the budget, but out of the enterprises' own resources. The planned wage increases in the nonproduction sector will, of course, be financed by the state budget.

And the prices? Here Gorbachev announced they must "become an active instrument of economic and social policy." Aganbegyan: "In the June session of the Central Committee a radical change was discussed. The direction of price changes has already been determined. In this process, the social necessity of the product must be taken into account, then quality, technical level, and several other factors."

The Soviet price system is very complicated. There are, after all, 20 million different products and goods. "It takes years to prepare a price reform; thus, there will be no such reform in the near future. As of January percentage bonuses for best quality or reductions for bad products on the basis of the existing prices have, however, been introduced."

All this only applies to industrial and wholesale prices. What about retail prices? "In the opinion of many scientists these prices also have to be improved. But we do not plan any more profound reforms in the near future. A price rise for bread, meat, and milk, which cost the state millions in subsidies, has been discussed. In case of a price increase, a compensation would, however, be granted so that the population's real income would not be affected. I would like to emphasize that this is not the official position, but the opinion of individual scientists."

And your personal opinion? "I think the price system should be radically changed. State subsidies should be abolished — except for those concerning goods for children, pharmaceuticals, and books."

Revitalization of Small Business

Abroad they always speak of imminent unemployment in the USSR. How does this appear in connection with intensification? "The majority of those workers who have to do monotonous, dirty, unattractive work are older people, who only attended a

primary school. We are already wondering who will replace them. Even for very high wages the young people are not willing to do this work. With the new technology we want to make labor superfluous in these particular fields. New, young employees who go into enterprises want more intellectual work. By the way, in many sectors the enterprises are functioning with only one shift. Therefore, we still have enough jobs."

A revitalization of small business was also discussed. "We not only discuss it; there are also measures to implement it. There is, for instance, an experiment in the service sector. People are working on a contractual basis in order to repair television sets, for instance. Here there are two possibilities. The first: The enterprise gets 40 percent and the worker can keep 60 percent of his income. The second: They say you have to deliver R100 per month, the rest belongs to you and nobody asks you how much you have earned."

Positive Experiences in Other Countries

Aganbegyan referred to the positive experiences which were gained in the GDR, in Bulgaria, and in Hungary with individual initiative and stressed: "These are, of course, only additional resources. They cannot be made the main economic basis."

The large-scale economic experiment has been carried out in the Soviet Union for some time. What are the experiences that have been gained to date? "First of all, one has to say that the experiment is going in the right direction — the expansion of the rights of enterprises and production associations. Second, it has led to positive results: Delivery plans have been better fulfilled, prime costs have been reduced, and the rate of labor productivity increase has increased. The results concerning quality incease and introduction of new technical achievements were not so good. In general, however, the experiment has not yielded the amount of good results that we need."

Therefore, the experiment must not only be developed, but also deepened. "We need more radical measures. We have to integrate the State Planning Committee, the banks and ministries, and the supply system. The solution: One has to pass from the experiment to the cohesive control of all these institutions. But in addition to the large-scale experiment, there are also smaller tests, for instance, at the Belorussian railroads and in an automobile factory at the Volga, which was adapted to complete internal financing."

Why was the reform of 1965 not continued? "This was in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, a great period with accelerated economic development. But there were setbacks and stagnation in purely administrative management. Therefore, this reform was not continued. Now we are, of course, faced with different requirements than in 1965."

KYODO Report

OW130859 Tokyo KYODO in English
0842 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 KYODO — An economic scientist close to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev says the Soviet Union must take drastic action to turnabout its economy. In an interview with KYODO news service Wednesday, A.G. Aganbeygan of the Soviet Academy of Science admitted that the Soviet economy has been on the decline in the past 15 years.

Aganbegyan, an economic "reformer" close to Gorbachev, said the Soviet Union must take drastic steps to put a stop to the economic decline. In this connection, he said the recently closed 27th Soviet Communist Party convention was a turnabout gathering.

Aganbegyan said new technology has brought about revolutionary changes in production facilities. Investment in the machinery industry in the 11th economic plan — from 1981 to 1985 — marked a 20 percent increase from the previous plan, he said. In the 12th economic plan from 1986 to 1990, he added, machinery investment will increase another 80 percent. He said half of the existing facilities will be scrapped in 1990 and two-thirds of production will be turned out by new machinery.

Aganbegyan said reform of management control is also necessary, citing reduction of central planning, production in response to consumer demand, abolition of medium-sized organizations that deal with various ministries, and more private enterprises as important measures to be taken.

Aganbegyan said the reform is in its first stage at present and will not be achieved for another five years when the 12th economic plan is near completion.

Referring to the introduction of private businesses mentioned by Gorbachev at the party convention, Aganbegyan said private service and repair businesses will rise to the same level as those in other socialist countries.

Touching on the wage system, he said higher wages will be given to enterprises where workers are industrious, save resources and produce high quality products.

Speaking on state subsidies of foodstuffs, which have been squeezing the Soviet Union's national finances, Aganbegyan said authorities have no intention of raising food prices. He said there are historical circumstances involving the state subsidy system, adding that even if price hikes were reconsidered, authorities would take steps to avoid reducing Soviet citizens' real earnings.

Public utility rates will be lowered, he said.

The Soviet Union wants to reduce military spending, because, as Karl Marx said, military expenditures are like throwing part of national income into the river. That is why the Soviet Union has proposed a ban on nuclear weapons by the year 2000, he said.

He also said that the Soviet Union's goal is to develop untapped natural resources in Siberia by itself, but indicated that Japan could expand economic cooperation with the Soviets.

Early March Farming Weather Shows Warming Trend

PM181153 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 86 p 4

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Snow cover has diminished over the USSR's European territory as a result of mild weather. It has disappeared south of a line running through Kishinev, Kharkov, Elista, and Guryev. There is no snow either in the Transcarpathian region, Lvov and Kaliningrad Oblasts, or the west of the Lithuanian SSR. However, the soil is still frozen in many regions. It has completely thawed out in the Crimea Oblast, Krasnodar Kray, and areas of the North Caucasus autonomous regions, where daytime temperatures have risen to 8-14 degrees. Winter grain crops have resumed growth there and the buds of sweet and sour cherry, plum, and apricot trees have begun to swell.

Winter weather conditions persisted over the remaining bulk of the European territory in the first 10-day period despite a thaw of 2-8 degrees. Fields everywhere had snow cover. In the Northern region, most oblasts of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions, and the northern half of the Volga Region snow cover was in excess of 30cm.

It became considerably warmer in the Transcaucasian republics. Maximum air temperatures rose to 15-22 degrees and in Armenia and the east of Georgia to 5-12 degrees. This weather caused fruit crop buds to swell everywhere. Sap began to rise in vines.

The weather in the republics of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan were mild. The average air temperature for the 10-day period in the southern half of the Turkmen SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Uzbek SSR was 5-8 degrees, with a maximum of 18-24 degrees. Active growth was proceeding in fruit crops. Mulberry, apple, sour cherry, pear, apricot, peach, cherry plum, and almond trees were burgeoning everywhere in those regions and in places buds had opened.

The first 10-day period of March was milder than usual in West Siberia and north Kazakhstan.

Mild weather persisted in the Far East in the first 10-day period of March. The average air temperature was 3-7 degrees above the perennial mean, 1-2 degrees above in Khabarovsk Kray.

Pace of Farm Work Increases as Spring Nears

PM141100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] figures, as of 1 March kolkhozes and sovkhozes had prepared the following equipment for work: 89 percent of all makes of tractors; 83 percent of trucks; 97 percent of tractor-drawn drills, plows, and cultivators; and 96 percent of potato planters. Farms were largely supplied with the requisite stocks of seed.

In the Central Asian republics and in our southern granaries farmers are already engaged in earnest in spring work. Over part of the area fall-sown crops have wintered poorly and need extra attention and even reseeding. For this reason, the amount of spring field work is trebled in some places. Under these conditions, it is the skill and organization of labor collectives and a high level of preparedness which will determine success.

Whereas, in the Ukraine, for example, 94 percent of laboratory-tested grain and pulse crop seed was graded top class and in Belorussia the figure was 93 percent, in Uzbekistan the figure stood at a mere 10 percent and 14 percent in Tajikistan. In Estonia 26 percent of the wheat seed out of the batches tested had not been brought up to sowing condition and the figure for Kirghizia was 14 percent; moreover, all seed needs further cleaning. In Turkmenia 16 percent of rice seed was substandard; in the RSFSR the figure for buckwheat seed was 14 percent; and in Kazakhstan the figure for sunflower seed stood at 73 percent.

According to the report, repair work is proceeding quite well. Compared with last yeaer, the increase amounts to 1-2 percent for all makes of tractor and all kinds of equipment. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have still not broken the habit of putting off the preparation of combines and other harvesting equipment until summer. A number of enterprises under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are undersupplying agriculture with spare parts. Alarm signals are coming from various regions of the country about delays in fuel supplies. The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products must take urgent measures. It is not days so much as hours that count now. Spring field work is a harsh taskmaster and the farmer pays for the slightest mistake with a harvest shortfall.

Kaluga Oblast Computerizes Agro-Chemical Activities

LD101602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] In Kaluga Oblast an automated control system has started monitoring the application of fertilizers. It seems that on some farms more fertilizers were being used than needed for the coming harvest. Specialists from the oblast association Selkhoztekhnika, using a complex of computers, have now accumulated a bank of information after researching the soil condition in various regions of the oblast. They have already made up agrochemical standard operating procedures [SOP] for nearly 70 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, these SOP's not only include specific fertilizer application rates for individual fields, but also optimal routes for the movement of transport in the fields and optimal fuel consumption levels.

Briefs

Uzbek Land Reclamation — The Uzbek SSR plans to reclaim over 400,000 hectares of arid land and to supply irrigation water to over 1 million hectares of reclaimed land during the current 5-year plan period. The length of irrigation canals in Uzbekistan currently exceeds 160,000 km. [Summary][*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86 GF*]

Gorbachev Discusses Vega Project With Scientists

PM191022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Scientists and Specialists, Participants in the Work on the 'Venus-Halley's Comet' Project" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS — A meeting was held in the Kremlin on 18 March between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mkkhail Gorbachev and President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Velikhov, Director of the Space Research Institute, Academician, Project Research Director Roald Sagdeyev, chief designer, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Project Technical Director Vyacheslav Kovtunenko, Director of Work on Ballistic Calculations, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Yuriy Mozzhorin, and head of the USSR Glavkosmos Organization Aleksandr Dunayev.

The scientists described the basic results and main features of the flight of the Vega automatic space probes. Two celestial bodies, Venus and Halley's Comet, were studied by the two probes in one flyby.

Instrumented balloons were jettisoned into Venus's atmosphere and measured, for the first time, the circulation and meteorological parameters of the planet's atmosphere. Descent modules landed on Venus and, operating under harsh conditions with a temperature of about 500 degrees centigrade and a pressure of 100 atmospheres, continued the investigation. The composition of its soil, temperature, pressure, cloud structure and composition, and the physico-optical characteristics of the atmosphere were investigated.

In the second stage of the experiment, the probes, after 15 months and 1,200 million km of flight, entered the coma of Halley's Comet on March 6 and 9 respectively, and flew by 8-9 thousand kilometres from its nucleus. Large-scale images of the comet's nucleus were received for the first time. Changes in the temperature and other physico-chemical properties were measured. The chemical composition of the gas and dust envelope were analyzed and the electromagnetic fields and physical processes investigated.

Comprehensive studies of comet substance are of fundamental importance, since it is only comets, spending most of their time far from solar influence, that preserve the primordial substances that formed the solar system.

About 150 Soviet organizations and enterprises took part in work on the creation [sozdaniye] of the Vega space probes. Instruments, equipment, and systems were designed and manufactured on the basis of up-to-date achievements in the field of electronics, computer technology, scientific instrument-making, material study, and technology.

A great deal of experimental work was carried out on the ground in conditions as close to real ones as possible. The complex problems of estimating with great accuracy the probes' flight towards Halley's Comet (its coordinates being insufficiently known), ensuring the faultless functioning of the probes in conditions of intensive bombardment by meteorites and dust particles, photographing the comet in various spectres, and ensuring a reliable, real-time transmission of images and information to earth were successfully resolved.

The implementation of the project is of great scientific and practical significance. The new technical means, research equipment, promising material and methods of processing large quanitities of digital information, design and technological solutions are used and will be used in the future development of space technology and in the interests of science and national economy.

Scientists and engineers from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Czechoslovakia played an extensive part in the creation [sozdaniye] of scientific apparatus for the Vega probes.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the outstanding space experiment conducted by Soviet scientists, engineers, and workers. He stressed that the flight is a brilliant achievement of Soviet science and engineering and a convincing example of fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

The completion of the major experiment coincided with the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and justly gladdened Soviet people, all friends of our country, and all those who cherish the cause of peace. The implementation of the project "Venus-Halley's Comet" and the launch of *Mir*, a new-generation space station, became yet another confirmation of the peace-loving course of our Leninist party and the Soviet people.

Cordially congratulating all participants in the space effort, Gorbachev wished them new creative successes in the important and noble cause, good health and happiness.

Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

'Progress-25' Freight Ship Launched 19 Mar

LD191144 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1130 GMT 19 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The automatic freight ship *Progress-25* was launched today in the Soviet Union. The aim of its launch is to deliver expendable materials and various freight to the orbital station.

'Day of Rest' on 'Mir'; Systems Functioning Normally

LD181110 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Cosmonauts Render *Mir* Station Habitable" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS — The orbital scientific space station *Mir*, with Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev on board, circled the earth 420 times by 13.00, Moscow time. The cosmonauts carry on the planned operations to reactivate the on-board equipment and apparatus. They have put into a working order the system for the regeneration of water from atmospheric moisture, tested radio and TV communications equipment, and reactivated life support and thermal regulation systems. It is a day of rest on board the orbital complex today in accordance with the planned flight program.

According to the conclusion drawn by physicians of the group for the medical support of the flight, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are enduring well the process of adaptation to zero-gravity conditions. Crew reports and telemetric data indicate that the on-board systems of the manned orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15* are functioning normally.

First Fiber-Optic Communications Link Operational

PM131520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general headline "Acceleration Is Slogan of 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Leningrad — The country's first main fiber-optic line has been commissioned. Using it, railroad workers on the October Main Line have had telephone conversations among the stations of the Leningrad transport center. This equipment raises the development of communications services — a target set by the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress — to a qualitatively new level. Implementing the "Intensification-90" program, Leningrad specialists are creating a unified data-transmission system based on the use of reliable, fast, and economic fiber-optic lines.

Radioactive Waste Storage Enterprise in Operation

LD152149 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] An unusual enterprise, Radon, is operating near Moscow. It is a unique insulator for radioactive waste. The waste remaining after utilization of radioactive materials for peaceful purposes in the national economy is stored there in concrete depots. The waste will last 300 or even 500 years in these subterranean bunkers without causing harm. In discussion with journalists, the heads of the enterprise said that the experience acquired could be of use in elaborating technical solutions for disassembling nuclear warheads. In this case, their fission material can be used in nuclear power stations, the waste being stored. Accordingly, thanks to science, there is a real possibility of purging the planet of nuclear weapons.

Tsunami Studies Allow Construction in Kurile Islands

LD151115 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, March 15 TASS — Experts of the Krasnoyarsk computer centre of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have succeeded in identifying by means of computers dangerous areas of the Far Eastern coast in the origination of tsunami. Today they can confidently predict within what time interval and to what part of the world a dangerous wave will arrive, should tsunami originate in the ocean. Scientists marked on the map the most dangerous areas in case of origination of tsunami and the places where no waves can be expected. Scientists have carried out a detailed calculation for a number of areas of the Kurile islands and determined specific areas where it is possible to start industrial and housing construction without running any risks. The International Oceanological Commission of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization requested Soviet scientists to compile a map of the areas reached by tsunami waves for all countries of the Pacific region.

Briefs

New Oil Deposit Discovered — A new oil deposit, Kolotushnoye, has been discovered in Tomsk Oblast. Its value lies in the fact that it is located close to the Vasyugan field, which will considerably reduce the material outlay needed to provide operation facilities. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 23 Feb 86 LD*]

Turkmenistan Drilling Rig — Installation has been completed of the first Uralmash drilling rig in Turkmenistan, intended for ultradeep boreholes. Correspondent Kurban Babayev reports from the field that the rig is aimed at strata lower than 6,000 metres. The head of geology at Turkmenneft, Oleg Nikolayevich Ryzhkov, says this borehole is to resolve the question of prospects for oil and gas recovery from deep deposits here. Perhaps this research is a bit behind the times; this is connected with the very complex deep structure and problems which arose for seismological prospectors in (?deciphering the structure). Introduction of modern equipment is very important in improving links with suppliers as is reducing the staff turnover by improving people's working and living conditions. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD*]

Kamchatka Research Vessel — The scientific reconnaissance vessel *Darvin* has left Vladivostok on another voyage. Its crew is to work off the western shore of Kamchatka. The scientific group, which consists of geologists, engineers, and hydrologists, will carry out the 'Tinro' program for the study of Alaska pollock, a valuable food fish. It is fished for the longest time — two quarters of a year. For this reason the crew of the *Darvin* will determine the quantity of young Alaska pollock, its migration, and areas of highest concentration. Apart from this, if the ice situation permits, the researchers will carry out prospecting of new fishing regions off the northeast shore of Sakhalin. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 16 Mar 86 LD*]

Major General Censured Following Criticism by Press

PM190930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* Article": "'Words and Deeds'"]

[Text] "Words and Deeds" was the title of an article by Colonel L. Nechayuk published on 12 January which discussed the fact that in the military construction organization whose political section was headed by Major General B. Shkibtan the attitude toward press criticism and the style of leadership did not accord with present-day demands.

The editorial bureau has been informed by Major General M. Simakov, first deputy chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate, that the newspaper article was deemed correct and topical.

On-the-spot verification established that the facts in the article had indeed happened. The political section headed by Maj Gen B. Shkibtan and the political organs under its jurisdiction were still being slow to restructure their working style and methods in light of the party's present-day demands and had not shown proper efficiency and keenness in reacting to the shortcomings noted in the letter from Soviet Army serviceman M. Kakhanovskiy "I Do Not Want To Work at Half Strength" previously published by the newspaper.

The answers given to the *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* editorial bureau were very late in materializing and failed to provide an exacting assessment of the cases of mismanagement and poor labor organization at a number of building sites or of the serious failings in the activity of leading engineering and technical workers.

Both newspaper items were discussed at the Military Construction Units Political Directorate with the chiefs of construction and billeting organ political sections and practical measures to improve work with letters, complaints, statements, and critical press articles were outlined.

Maj Gen B. Shkibtan was severely reprimanded for having adopted an incorrect attitude with regard to the item "I Do Not Want To Work at Half Strength" and for not taking timely and effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings that it had highlighted. Colonel B. Chelogayev was disciplined for reacting ineffectively to the press criticism.

The command and political section of the military construction organization has worked out and implemented specific measures to improve the financial and economic activity of the chief of works directorate headed by Colonel V. Dmitriyev and to improve the atmosphere in the collective.

The Military Construction Units Political Directorate has stepped up monitoring of timely and businesslike reaction to critical press articles.

Impact of CPSU Congress on Military Assessed

LD152026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Commentary by Lieutenant General Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophy; from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] It is difficult to overestimate what an immense role is played by the 27th CPSU Congress and its decisions in the life of our society and how strongly they influence the present and the future. I, as a delegate to the congress, thinking about its role in the destinies of our people, see its abiding significance first of all in the following: The congress has formulated the strategic conception of our accelerated movement ahead, which proceeds from the premise of the harmonious perfecting of both the material foundation and its superstructure. I also see significance in the fact that the congress expressed with immense force the striving of all Soviet people to fight for a most important condition of development: a stable peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. The congress decisions are an exceptional program of action in this sphere. Finally, I would say that at the congress, to sum up the main point, the basic idea was expressed that in order to make acceleration a reality, the human factor needs to be activated to the maximum. This can be done by means of a well thought-out economic strategy, a strong social policy and purposeful ideological education work.

We congress delegates who represented our Armed Forces, listening to the Political Report and adopting the new edition of the CPSU Program and other documents, have understood and understand that the implementation of these grand plans requires, first of all, that the external defense and security of the Soviet people should be reliably provided for [trebuyet prezhde vsego nadezhnogo vneshego obespecheniya zashchity i bezopasnosti sovetskogo naroda]. Therefore, it is natural that our special attention was riveted to those tenets of the congress decisions which are addressed to the personnel of the Army and Navy. It can even be said that in the congress materials the Leninist doctrine about war and the army, the doctrine about the defense of the socialist fatherland, have undergone further development.

I will touch upon only a few tenets. Our party and state believe that the greatest guarantees of security in the face of the militarist challenge of the United States and NATO lie in the capability of socialism to maintain military-strategic parity. Its establishment is assessed in the program as an historic achievement for socialism. The equality in strategic forces, which has been achieved, has strengthened the positions of our country and other socialist countries, and has upset the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles for winning a nuclear war. The preservation of this balance, the party document stresses, is a substantial guarantee that peace and international security will be safeguarded.

The very tackling of the concrete tasks of safeguarding the security of the socialist state we know to be entrusted to the Soviet Armed Forces. And they, as is stressed in the program, must display great vigilance and always be ready to suppress imperialism's intrigues and rout any aggressor.

In line with our party's demands, the question of maintaining a high level of combat readiness are at the center of attention for commanders, political organs and headquarters. In conformity with the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine — and in the party program it is characterized as exclusively defensive — we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. But, taking into account the perfidy of the probable aggressor, we must always be ready for the possibility of a sudden attack and the absolute rout of the potential aggressor.

The party's program document stresses that, as before, the ultimate foundation for the strengthening of the defense of the socialist homeland is the Communist Party's leadership of military building. In what is the party's leading role regarding military building expressed? Well, first of all, in determing the state's military policy, in drawing up the military doctrine, in the concrete management of military affairs and military building. I would say that this implementation of the party's leading role is in line with the strategic course of the party which today is aimed at accelerating the social and economic development of society and the perfecting of all aspects of its life.

The successful tackling of the party's long-term tasks, the new edition of the party program stresses, is connected first of all with the utmost enhancement of the role of the human factor. By that we understand the broad set of those spiritual and material possibilities which individuals, collectives, and the entire Soviet people have. The creative realization of the possibilities contained in the human factor is a most important condition for implementing and translating the program aims, which are formulated in the congress documents and decisions, into reality, life, deeds, and actions.

I would like to discuss the human factor further, if only briefly. This factor, as the expression of inexhaustible spiritual and material possibilities, also has a direct military expression. Usually the Marxist-Leninist doctrine about the war and the army was always expressed as a moral and political factor. And while, in accordance with the long-term party line, we must, are simply obliged, to do everything to maintain and preserve parity of a military strategic nature, which is expressed in the quantity of nuclear delivery vehicles, warheads, and other military-technical data, there can be no moral-political balance whatsoever with imperialism. Socialism, the party program stresses, has indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism.

This was only a brief examination of just a few tenets which relate to military problems and which, developed in the congress materials, stress time and again the immense importance of the congress for the theory of military affairs and for the entire process of strengthening the country's defense capabilities.

The Central Committee's Political Report presented by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev contains the following profound words: The Soviet Union's defense might is maintained at a level which allows it to reliably protect the peaceful work and peaceful lives of Soviet people. Reading and hearing these words, every soldier understands what a high responsibility is being vested in him, in his comrades, and in all the Armed Forces. People are building bridges, works, and creches; are hoping, dreaming, grasping the secrets of science; and are striving onward and upwards, secure in the confidence that the Soviet soldier, the Soviet serviceman, will always be equal to the destiny that the homeland has vested in him.

Military Medical Chief Yurov Obituary Published

PM051809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Single Edition p 4

[Obituary: "I.A. Yurov"]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General of Medical Services Ivan Aleksandrovich Yurov, honored doctor of the RSFSR and first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Military Medical Directorate, has died at the age of 65 after a serious, prolonged illness.

In the postwar period he held the posts of chief of the military medical section of the Southern Group of Forces and the Leningrad Military District, deputy chief of the S.M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, and deputy and later, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Military Medical Directorate.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, P.I. Sysoyev, I.M. Golsuhko, V.P. Timonin, F.I. Komarov, V.N. Dutov, N.G. Ivanov, K.V. Fedorov, Ye.N. Borisov, I.V. Sinopalnikov, Ye.V. Gembitskiy, K.M. Lisitsyn, and V.A. Pribytkov.

Military History Administration Chief Dies

PM121225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

["Obituary of P.F. Isakov"]

[Excerpts] Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Major General Pavel Fedorovich Isakov, chief Of the USSR Defense Ministry Military History Institute Administration, has died after a serious illness at the age of 65. He died a true son of the Soviet people who devoted all his conscious life to selflessly serving the motherland and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1940. On graduating from the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy he was engaged in lecturing work at higher military educational establishments. From 1968 on he worked at the USSR Defense Ministry Military History Institute, where he successively held the posts of department chief, chief editor of the board of the Soviet Military Encyclopedia, and chief of the institute's administration.

A.D. Lizichev, A.I. Sorokin, V.S. Nechayev, D.A. Volkonogov, V.D. Lukinykh, V.G. Serebryakov, N.I. Smorigo, G.V. Sredin, P.A. Zhilin, N.V. Shapalin, N.V. Usenko, I.N. Petrov, and V.K. Luzherenko.